

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 178

14 September 1982

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REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NIGERIA'S PRESIDENT

Documents Signed, Visit Ends

AU131219 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The concluding talks between Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Nigeria's president and commander in chief of the armed forces, took place in Plovdiv on 13 September. The two leaders highly evaluated the results of the visit and stressed that the talks which have taken place will give new stimuli to strengthening, expanding and deepening the cooperation between Bulgaria and Nigeria.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Alhaji Shehu Shagari signed a joint communique on the visit of the Nigerian president to Bulgaria. A trade agreement between the two countries' governments was also signed.

After signing the official documents, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Alhaji Shehu Shagari made statements for Bulgarian and Nigerian journalists. They expressed a high evaluation of the results of the visit and the talks, which proceeded in a spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and sincere respect. The two state leaders stressed that the positions of the two countries on the cardinal positions of our time are identical or similar, which allows for further cooperation on issues related to preserving world peace and security.

Afterwards Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Nigerian president and commander in chief of the armed forces, departed from Bulgaria. At Plovdiv Airport, which was festively decorated with the two countries' flags, a representative unit of the Bulgarian People's Army presented military honors. Accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Alhaji Shehu Shagari bade farewell to the officials who were at the airport: Comrades Petur Mladenov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov; Grigor Stoichkov and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee. Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially bade the Nigerian president farewell.

Presidents Comment on Visit

AU131616 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Plovdiv, Sept 13 (BTA) -- The final talks between the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander in chief of the armed forces, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, were held in Plovdiv today. The state leaders of the two countries expressed satisfaction with the visit of Alhaji Shehu Shagari to Bulgaria. It was stressed that it has passed off in a spirit of friendship and understanding and has been imbued with the mutual wish of the two parties to the talks to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Nigerian people in the name of their prosperity. The results of the meetings and the talks and the achievement of the accords reached, are bound to provide a powerful impetus to the promotion of Bulgaro-Nigerian relations in various spheres of life.

It was stressed also that the two parties to the talks maintain identical or similar stands on the cardinal issues of the world today, which creates good opportunity for the expansion of their cooperation on the international field.

Today Mr Todor Zhivkov and Alhaji Shehu Shagari, signed a joint communique on the official visit of the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the commander of armed forces in Bulgaria. [as received]

The deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Andrey Lukanov and the minister of trade of Nigeria, Mr Bello Maitama Yusuf, signed a trade agreement between the governments of Bulgaria and Nigeria. After the signing of the agreement, the state leaders of the two countries made statements before Bulgarian and Nigerian journalists.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president, said "I would like to stress that our talks were very fruitful. For years on there have been good conditions between our two countries as well as premises for economic, cultural and techno-scientific cooperation. On this basis we outlined new approaches, new ideas and new forms for the further fruitful and all-round development of relations between Bulgaria and Nigeria.

I have to mention, too, that in our talks in the sphere of the cardinal problems of international development we found identical estimations and stands on a number of them, and on some other our views are close. First of all, I have in mind the struggle for peace, against the arms race, as a problem of paramount importance for mankind now, since there is no alternative but peace and understanding and this refers not only to different regions but to the whole of our planet.

We have also reviewed the problems of Africa, the problems in the Middle East, in the Persian Gulf area and other international issues.

I would like to emphasize that during our contacts and talks at this first meeting of ours Mister President greatly impressed me with his qualities of a statesman who is steadily leading friendly Nigeria to social progress. I am deeply convinced that our acquaintance, our meetings and talks, create very good premises for a lasting friendship and I am deeply convinced that it will extend. This will be in the interest of our two peoples for the further fruitful and all-round cooperation between our two countries.

This is my first visit to Bulgaria, said the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. And this visit will be unforgettable for me. We spent only several days here but in the course of these days we succeeded to mark a considerable headway in our talks with the Bulgarian party on questions related to bilateral relations. We shall rediscuss these questions after going back to Nigeria and will make every possible effort to fulfill the agreements reached with President Zhivkov in carrying through our development programmes. Bulgaria can play a very great role in a number of spheres in our country. She already participates in different projects in our country but this visit will lead to the strengthening of the Bulgarian presence in Nigeria especially after today's signing of the trade agreement between the two countries.

The president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces Alhaji Shehu Shagari left the country.

Communique Issued

AU131645 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 13 Sep 82

["Bulgarian-Nigerian Communique" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sep 13 (BTA) -- Nigeria's president and commander in chief of the armed forces, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, was on an official and friendly visit here, September 10 through 13th.

It is emphasized in the joint communique on his talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov that the agreements reached are an important impetus for the further unfolding and diversifying of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The two leaders have noted with satisfaction that Bulgaro-Nigerian political relations are excellent and expressed readiness to extend them. Interest in extending the cultural cooperation was also expressed by the two parties to the talks.

The economic cooperation will include contacts in agriculture and developing the farming areas, the fulfillment of different projects. For this purpose the Bulgarian side expressed readiness to grant credits to Nigeria for certain projects. A trade agreement was signed during the visit.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Shehu Shagari have also dwelt upon some international political and economic problems. Expressing concern over the continuing exacerbation of the international situation, the two parties took a stand for a sooner healing of the international climate and establishing a dialogue based on the principle of equality and equal security for resolving all controversial international issues in the interest of peace, detente and the wide international cooperation.

They are ready to assist in resolving the most important problem of our time - averting the danger of a nuclear war. Bulgaria and Nigeria will continue to be making their contribution to the international efforts for curbing the arms race and for real disarmament, above all in the sphere of nuclear weaponry. They appeal to all nuclear states to undertake the non-use of nuclear weapon first.

The two leaders attached special importance to the situation on the African Continent. They welcome the historic successes of the peoples of Africa in the struggle for liberation and national independence. Emphasizing the positive role of the Organisation for African Unity in this struggle, they expressed the conviction that it will overcome the present hardships and will continue to unite the efforts of the African countries and peoples in fighting to defend their common interests.

The two parties to the talks fully support the just struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of their unique legal representative, SWAPO [South-West African Peoples Organization], for national liberation and a free, democratic development. They determinedly stand for the exact and unconditional applying of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council for Namibia and against any efforts to impose a neocolonial solution on the Namibian people.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Shehu Shagari most sharply condemn some countries' cooperation with the racist and fascist regime in Pretoria and also condemn the permanent aggressive acts of the South African Republic against Angola as well as against the other independent states in the region and insist on their immediate halting.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari gave high assessment to the all-round help and contribution of the socialist countries to the liberation struggle in Africa and to the support they render to preserving the independence and the territorial integrity of the African countries.

The two leaders warmly back up the proposals for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Africa, the Balkans, Northern Europe and in other parts of the world and also for establishing a zone of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

Bulgaria and Nigeria acclaim the growing role and significance of the Non-Aligned Movement in the contemporary international relations.

They stressed the necessity of reconstructing the international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, leading to establishing a new international economic order. In this connection they appealed for more recent achieving of an agreement on starting global negotiations under the UN auspices.

The two countries back up the efforts for raising the UN role in preserving and maintaining peace and international security, in developing a fruitful cooperation among the peoples in the world in accordance with the UN Charter.

They condemn the barbarous aggression of Israel against the territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon, against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and insist on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Lebanese territory and on putting an end to the persecution of the Arab people of Palestine.

Bulgaria and Nigeria stand for the Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, for the establishment of a just and stable peace in the Middle East ensuring the right of self-determination of the Arab people of Palestine including their right to establish an independent state of their own. They are for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on an equal basis in the process of a just and stable settlement of the Middle East issue.

ANGOLAN SECURITY MINISTER PAULO DEPARTS 13 SEP

AU132011 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 13 (BTA) -- Today Mr Juliao Mateus Paulo, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labour and minister of Angola's state security, who was on a friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, left for home.

During his visit Mr Juliao Mateus Paulo was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

The Angolan guest also met Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Angolan commission on economic and technological cooperation, and with other high-ranking party and state leaders.

NICARAGUA'S BORGE HOLDS SOFIA PRESS CONFERENCE

AU132006 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 13 Sep 82

["Tomas Borge: USA Threatens Nicaragua" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 13 (BTA) -- Today Nicaragua's top official said that Mr Reagan's administration does not exclude the possibility of an armed aggression against Nicaragua.

At a press conference in Sofia Mr Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and minister of internal affairs of Nicaragua, accused the USA in encouraging the counterrevolutionary elements in Nicaragua and in backing up Honduras in her hostile acts against that country.

"Each drop of blood in El Salvador and Guatemala is shed through the fault of the USA", he said. "North American imperialism", Mr Tomas Borge continued, "is seriously alarmed by the revolutionary upsurge in El Salvador, Guatemala and Chile."

The Sandinista leader stressed that the USA does not wish to conduct a dialogue with Nicaragua on controversial matters. "The fair-haired, well-nourished handsome men do not wish to sit at the table of negotiations with the ill-nourished Indians from Nicaragua", said he with irony.

According to him Nicaragua's grave economic issues are a result mainly of the economic dependence on the USA.

Mr Tomas Borge said that Nicaragua has signed with Bulgaria profitable credit agreements. "Bulgaria and Nicaragua's relations are an example of fraternal relations between the two countries", he said.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO SRV

For Hanoi reports on the visit of a National Assembly delegation led by Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP, to Vietnam, including his meeting with Truong Chinh, president of the SRV Council of State and member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnamese Communist Party, see the Vietnam section of the 13 September and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

HUSAK RETURNS FROM HUNGARY, KADAR TALKS 13 SEP

LD131710 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, returned to Prague early this evening from his friendly working meeting with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. In Budapest, Comrade Gustav Husak awarded Comrade Janos Kadar with the Order of Klement Gottwald, the highest Czechoslovak distinction, on the occasion of his recent 70th birthday, on the suggestion of the highest party and state organs of Czechoslovakia.

In his address Comrade Gustav Husak praised the merits and the personal role of Janos Kadar in the development and deepening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the MSZMP, and between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. He said that the high distinction is an expression of profound respect of the communists and all the working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia for the highest political representative of the fraternal Hungarian People's Republic, who has been heading the MSZMP for over 25 years in its struggle to build and develop socialism, for the flourishing of the country and the happy peaceful life of the Hungarian people.

In the course of your fruitful life you have demonstrated profound faithfulness and devotion to the cause of socialism, to the revolutionary struggle for the interests and rights of the working class and all the working people of Hungary, for the victory of the socialist revolution and the defense of the revolutionary gains of the Hungarian people, Comrade Gustav Husak noted when presenting the Klement Gottwald order to Comrade Janos Kadar. You have devoted all your strength to these aims, as well as your rich life experience and your abilities as a politician and statesman. The successes achieved by the Hungarian People's Republic on its path of socialist construction are inseparably tied with your lifelong responsible work.

Czechoslovakia holds Comrade Janos Kadar in high esteem, as a man of pure personal qualities inspired by loyalty to Marxist-Leninist ideals, as a significant representative of the international communist and workers' movement, a tireless fighter for strengthening the unity, alliance and all-round cooperation of the countries of the socialist community, for the victory of the cause of socialism, peace and social progress, the highest Czechoslovak representative said and continued: The communists and the working people of our homeland are aware of your frank relationship with the CPCZ and sincerely respect the lasting attention which you pay to the development of friendship and cooperation between our fraternal parties, states and peoples.

When presenting the Klement Gottwald Order to Comrade Janos Kadar, Comrade Gustav Husak congratulated him once again on receiving this highest Czechoslovak distinction and wished him good health and personal happiness, many new successes in his work for the benefit of the Hungarian People's Republic, for the development of Czechoslovak-Hungarian friendship and cooperation, for the further victories of socialism and peace in the world.

Janos Kadar said that his receiving the highest Czechoslovak distinction is also an appreciation of the activity of the Hungarian communists and the entire Hungarian people in building socialism. Comrade Janos Kadar hosted a lunch in honor of Comrade Gustav Husak. It was attended by the Hungarian and Czechoslovak representatives who were present at the award presentation.

SULC SCORES CIA, WESTERN MEDIA ON EMBASSY SEIZURE

AU131332 Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Sep 82 p 2

[Frantisek Sulc commentary: "CIA in the Background"]

[Text] The bubble has burst again. The Western information media have opened fire on People's Poland in connection with the occupation of the Polish Embassy in Bern.

They described the attackers as "fighters for the rights of the Polish people," as defenders of freedom and democracy. In the end, however, it emerged that these people were terrorists who threatened the lives of Polish diplomats and did not shy away from any instruments.

The Swiss authorities permitted the terrorists to get in touch with Radio Free Europe. That neatly dovetails with the provocations and diversions against the Polish People's Republic, a sovereign socialist country, organized by the CIA and the espionage services of other NATO countries. They are making use of Polish emigres, anticommunists, who for a long time now have had nothing to do with Poland. Only the hatred of socialism is left in them.

When reporting the events in Bern, the Western press intentionally avoided using the word "terrorist" and tried to depict the criminals as Polish patriots. In the end, however, it emerged that the leader of the group is an ordinary criminal, who was sentenced to 9 years in jail in Vienna at the end of the sixties for robbing a jeweller's shop.

The terrorist action in Bern is a part of the intrigues of imperialism. Of late, under the aegis of Western espionage centers, there has been an ever closer cooperation between emigre organizations and American anticommunist centers; their activity is being intertwined and integrated. In Bern we witnessed where this leads to: to common, ordinary crimes.

STROUGAL DISCUSSES TRADE WITH U.S. BUSINESSMAN

LD131412 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, received in Prague today Fred Kuhlmann, chairman of the U.S. section of the Czechoslovak-U.S. Economic Council, vice chairman of the board of directors and executive vice president of Anheuser-Busch Company Inc. During their conversation the federal prime minister spoke in appreciation about the meritorious activity of the Czechoslovak-U.S. Economic Council, which strives to promote trade between Czechoslovakia and the United States.

In this connection Lubomir Strougal stressed that Czechoslovakia is interested in the intensification of economic, scientific, technological and cultural relations between both countries and that it is necessary to eliminate obstacles, which still hinder the realization of this growing and mutually beneficial cooperation.

BILAK RECEIVES PDRY CHAIRMAN AL-HASANI

LD131834 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received in Prague today 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani general secretary of the YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party] Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] Supreme People's Council Presidium, who is on a private friendly visit in Czechoslovakia.

In a comradely and cordial talk the two representatives briefed each other on the activity of the two fraternal parties, assessed the further development of mutual cooperation and exchanged views on the main issues of international development, above all, on the situation in the Middle East.

LOCAL BULGARIAN CP GROUP ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD131008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] A delegation of the Sofia City Party Committee, headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, its first secretary and a BCP Central Committee secretary, arrived today for a friendly visit to the Czechoslovak capital at the invitation of the Prague City Party Committee.

In the course of their 5-day stay in Prague, leading representatives of the party organizations from both fraternal cities will discuss possibilities of deepening cooperation in all spheres.

The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyně Airport by Antonín Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, and other representatives of party and state bodies of the Czechoslovak capital.

HUSAK CONVENES FEDERAL ASSEMBLY FOR 15 SEP

LF131456 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, has sent a letter to the Presidium of the Federal Assembly today announcing that in accordance with Article 61 of the Constitutional Act on the Czechoslovak Federation he has convened the Federal Assembly of the CSSR for 15 September 1982 for its autumn session.

BRIEFS

GRAIN, LEGUMES PROCUREMENT -- According to František Exner, general director of the agricultural supplies and procurement concern, the planned procurement for the federal grain funds was fulfilled last week. The exceptionally good quality of this year's wheat creates prerequisites not only for meeting the food industry's need for 1,200,000 tons but also for augmenting the federal grain reserve funds with 135,000 tons. As for the fodder funds, so far 200,000 tons of grain more have been procured for them than at the same time last year. The procurement plan for edible legumes will be overfulfilled 50 percent. On the other hand, because of the low hectare yields of horse beans, there will probably be a 30 percent shortfall in the planned production of fodder legumes. [Prague ZEMEDĚLSKE NOVINY in Czech 7 Sep 82 p 1 AU]

SLOVAK CORN HARVEST -- Corn for silage was harvested from 58,667 hectares in Slovakia as of 6 September. This is 42.5 percent of the plan. [Bratislava ROLNÍČKE NOVINY in Slovak 9 Sep 82 p 1 AU]

SCIENCE COOPERATION WITH USSR -- In Prague on 8 September, L. Šupka, CSSR minister of technological and investment promotion, discussed with L. Yefremov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, questions connected with raising the effectiveness of scientific-technical cooperation between their two countries and the schedule of long term scientific-technical cooperation until the year 2000. Šupka and Yefremov also assessed the results of CSSR-USSR cooperation in the past five-year plan and the preparation of the coordination of the plans of science and technology for the 1986-1990 period. The same day J. Nagra, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, discussed cooperation with the Soviet guest. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SFRY -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Bohumil Šimáček as Czechoslovakia's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Yugoslavia. At the same time he recalled Oldřich Pavlovský from that post. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 82 p 1 AU]

NEW CPCZ CANDIDATE MEMBERS -- Between January and June, the CPCZ's primary organizations enrolled almost 30,000 candidate members, "overwhelmingly young people, of which 60 percent are workers. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Sep 82 p 1 AU]

SOVIET BLOC COMPUTER CONFERENCE -- The fourth "Computer Networks '82" conference, attended by more than 120 experts from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, Austria and the CSSR, ended in Bratislava on 3 September. The conference was devoted to the "utilization of regionally dispositioned computer technology and to means of transmitting data, programs and banks of information in applied systems." [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRG MINISTER OF STATE

Meets With Mittag

LD130934 Hamburg DPA in German 0729 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] East Berlin, 13 Sep (DPA) -- Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, minister of state in the Federal Chancellor's Office, began his political talks in East Berlin on Monday morning. He met first with Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member responsible for economic issues. A talk was then planned with state and party chief Erich Honecker. The state of inter-German relations is expected to be discussed in detail in these talks and in a meeting with Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer this afternoon.

Wischnewski, who arrived in East Berlin on Sunday, is in the GDR for the opening of a West German architecture exhibition. Later this afternoon he will attend the opening of the exhibition, which features problems concerned with renovation in cities, and in particular with citizen participation. After his stay in East Berlin Wischnewski will visit Dresden, Leipzig and Weimar on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Talks With Honecker

DW140843 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, FRG minister of state in the Federal Chancellor's Office, interviewed in East Berlin by reporter Hans Herbert Westermann; date not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Wischnewski] I believe it has become clear through the talks I have held here that the Federal Republic is playing an active role with regard to arms control, arms limitation and disarmament. There is certainly no doubt about this here. It is of decisive importance to us for the GDR to play a similarly active role in its alliance, the other alliance. I think we can agree on this matter.

[Question] Did the general secretary react to the Federal Chancellor's views regarding a modification of the minimum [required] exchange amount?

Answer] The general secretary presented his views on this matter. He particularly pointed out what he considers to be an unrealistic exchange rate. I pointed out to him the practical example of what this means for a pensioner. I hope that he will consider the subject and that there will be results. Such results are naturally not available today.

Confers With Fischer

LD131728 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- On Monday afternoon the GDR minister for foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, met the minister of state of the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski. The two politicians discussed, on the basis of the talks between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt at Werbellinsee, questions pertaining to the development of good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG.

Oskar Fischer and Hans-Juergen Wischnewski agreed that the present complicated international situation requires an active contribution from the two states to improve the situation in the world. In this connection they spoke in particular in favor of continuing the consultations between the two states on questions of securing peace and guaranteeing fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

Earlier, Oskar Fischer gave a luncheon for Minister of State Wischnewski. It was attended by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR State Council; Wolfgang Junker, minister for construction; Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR and other individuals.

Following his stay in the GDR capital, Berlin, Minister of State Wischnewski will visit Dresden, Leipzig and Weimar.

Comments on Relations

LD131522 Hamburg DPA in German 1421 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] East Berlin, 13 Sep (DPA) -- Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, secretary of state in the Federal Chancellor's Office, believes that there will soon be progress in relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR. After talks with Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State, and SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag, Wischnewski spoke on Monday in East Berlin of an imminent outcome on talks on the prevention of water pollution in Berlin and on the forthcoming resumption of concrete negotiations on a cultural agreement between the two German states.

Wischnewski, who is in East Berlin for the opening of an architecture exhibition from the FRG, had the impression that the GDR leadership is "quite plainly and clearly interested" in further developing relations between the two German states, as agreed in the meeting between Honecker and Federal Chancellor Schmidt last December at Werbellinsee. It was well worth conducting these talks.

The minister of state told journalists that the issue of the increased minimum exchange rate for Western visitors to the GDR was also in his view a very important topic. While there are no grounds for stating that any definite progress has been made, the GDR will be looking at the arguments he has put forward.

Wischnewski commented that the subject of Honecker's planned visit to the FRG was naturally dealt with but that a date has not been agreed upon. Determining a date will not, however, take an inordinate amount of time.

Wischnewski stressed that Honecker, too, mentioned the GDR's declared wishes, which were contained in his Gera speech almost 2 years ago and which called for recognition of GDR citizenship. The GDR's interest in developments in the FRG in relation to the Bonn coalition has also become clear. The question of a youth exchange program was also discussed.

Wischnewski reported that he had discussed with Mittag the problem of protecting Berlin's waterways. He said a result on this issue could be achieved very soon. He refused to comment on the pollution of the River Elbe, but hinted that talks are to be held on the matter.

Regarding a cultural agreement, on which there has been no progress because of the GDR demand for the handing over of works of art, the minister said that a start must be made on active and intensive work. Honecker has clearly said that this is possible. The problem of the works of art in the West Berlin-based Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz [foundation administering Prussian cultural treasures] which during World War II had been taken from museums in East Berlin will not be discussed.

In a brief speech at the opening of the architectural exhibition "City Park -- Park City" being held in the exhibition hall at the East Berlin television tower, Wischnewski said that the chances to improve relations between the two German states must be fully exploited for the benefit of the people. The Federal Government is prepared to use them. The seeds sown at the Werbellinsee meeting have not been fully harvested. The exhibition, the third cultural exchange project between the GDR and the Federal Republic, is one of the positive results of the Schmidt-Honecker meeting. In return the GDR will mount an exhibition on the Prussian architect Karl-Friedrich Schinkel in Hamburg.

The official ADN news agency reported that Honecker, in his 80-minute talk with Wischnewski, gave a renewed assurance that the trends set at the Werbellinsee meeting still hold for the GDR. New impetus should be given to the process of detente. The Federal Republic should play a more perceptible role in this. Good-neighborly relations will be jeopardized if new American nuclear weapons are stationed in the Federal Republic.

In the afternoon Wischnewski continued his political talks in a meeting with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. He will visit Dresden, Leipzig and Weimar on Tuesday and Wednesday.

AUSTRIAN VISITORS RECEIVED BY HONECKER, TISCH

Honecker meets TU leaders

LD131556 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received for a talk on Monday at the house of the Central Committee Anton Benya, president of the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OeGB) and president of the National Council of the Republic of Austria.

The guest, who is in the GDR at the head of a trade union delegation of the OeGB, conveyed greetings from Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, and from Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, which were cordially reciprocated.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the good relations between the two countries. The cooperation of states of differing social orders have proved to be a positive factor, especially in complicated political periods. In struggling for the preservation of peace the trade unions' responsibility also grew to a considerable degree.

The GDR unswervingly supported peace, disarmament and detente. It was noted with concern that the adventurous policy of arms build-up and confrontation pursued by the present U.S. administration is a serious danger to world peace. This course and the planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe provided for by the Brussels NATO decision will have to be countered by the united action of all peace-loving peoples.

Erich Honecker discussed the achievements of the workers in the realization of GDR policy for the benefit of peoples, the stable and dynamic development of the national economy. As impressively confirmed by the 10th (FDGB) Congress, the GDR trade unions have at all times met their responsibility as the representatives of the workers' interests, and make an active contribution toward the strengthening of the GDR.

The meeting was attended by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee. Austria was represented by Erich Hofstetter, OeGB executive secretary and chairman of the Social-Democratic group; Anton Hofer, chairman of the group of the left-bloc in the OeGB; and Guenther Engelmayer, chairman of the Christian group in the OeGB.

Tisch Receives TU President

LD112316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1931 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Executive Committee, received in Berlin on Saturday (11 September) a delegation of the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OeGB) under its president, Anton Benya, for a friendly conversation. They discussed the work of both trade union organizations in representing workers' interests, current problems of the international trade union movement and the future development of cooperation between the FDGB and the OeGB.

Both sides expressed concern at the acute international situation. They stressed that in the current situation trade unions must exert ever greater efforts for safeguarding peace and continuing the process of detente. They will further all initiatives aimed at a stronger commitment by international trade union movements to peace, detente and disarmament and expressed their readiness to cooperate actively in this spirit in the preparations for the 1983 European trade union conference. Both delegations expressed themselves in favor of achieving a just solution by the negotiations of all concerned in cases of conflict, including the Middle East problem.

SED'S AXEN ADDRESSES EAST BERLIN RALLYDW121123 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 081⁵ GMT 12 Sep 82

[Speech by Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the mass rally at Bebelplatz in East Berlin in commemoration of the victims of fascism and militarism -- live]

[Text] Dear Berliners, dear comrades of the antifascist resistance from 24 countries, dear friends and comrades; with this powerful manifestation against fascism and war, and for peace and socialism we commemorate the innumerable heroes of the peoples antifascist resistance and we bow before their sacrifices. We honor the heroic deeds of all fighters of the anti-Hitler coalition, eternal gratitude is due to the Socialist Soviet Union whose glorious armed forces broke Hitler's neck on the main battle front and liberated the peoples from the brown pestilence of fascism. The famous poetic words fully apply to our comrades killed in action -- whoever is killed in action for the freedom of the people can never die.

More than 37 years since the crushing of Hitlerite fascism we reiterate our firm determination to remember the lessons of history and to continue to honorably fulfill the legacy of the men and women of the antifascist resistance. We all know that with the suppression of the revolutionary workers movement, and of the democratic forces of its own people, Hitlerite fascism was preparing for the subjugation of the peoples of Europe. The bloody trail of the Nazi hangmen leads from the Reichstag arson to the igniting of World War II. The realization that fascism, militarism and war are the monstrosities of imperialism is deeply engraved in the memory of mankind. The system of exploitation of man by man gives birth to the extermination of man by man. Whoever wants peace and happiness for the people must struggle against imperialism and fascism, for democracy and socialism.

In 1945, at the hour of liberation, we antifascists vowed to advocate consistently and with all our strength a new world, a world of peace and freedom. We have lived up to this vow, dear friends and comrades. Why does the GDR enjoy the respect and esteem of the peoples of the world? Because fascism, militarism and racism have been eradicated forever together with their imperialist roots. Our GDR established itself and became stronger as an antifascist state.

Thus the antifascist GDR implements those noble aims with antifascist action -- aims which were pointed to earlier by Ernst Thaelmann. With the antifascist democratic transformation, the great and unified revolutionary process was started which has led us today to the heights of the evolved socialist society. Tested antifascist democratic forces were the activists of the first hour. Those who emerged from the resistance, escaped from fascist incarceration and concentration camps, and returned home from exile proved to be the trail blazers and the pioneers of a democratic new beginning and of socialist revolution. They told the people the truth about fascism and war and stood in the front line so as to remove for ever the material and intellectual ruins of the deadly past and to build a new and socialist Germany.

This is how the GDR has become the crown of the German progressive forces' struggle. Its founding and strengthening caused a change in European history. In the almost 33 years of its development, it has stood the test as a reliable cornerstone of socialism and peace in the heart of our continent and at the dividing line between the two great social systems and the two strongest military groupings of our time. This is the value of our heroic workers class which, led by the unified Marxist-Leninist party, has forged a strong alliance with the peasants, the intelligentsia and with all other working people; has created the socialist workers and peasants power; and has concluded the fraternal alliance with the world power of peace and progress -- the Soviet Union. [applause]

The antifascist resistance fighters take pleasure and pride in the fact that the GDR's younger generation -- the FDJ and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization -- are carrying with verve and energy the great banner for which many comrades sacrificed their lives, and they are carrying it toward the communist future.

Dear friends and comrades, the lessons of the antifascist struggle have become highly topical in our time when the U.S. rulers' policy of confrontation is creating serious threats to mankind, above all to the European Continent. Indeed, since World War II the international situation has never been as tense as today. Shaken by the deepest crisis of capitalism, and prompted by the greed for super profits and world domination, the U.S. ruling circles are promoting rearmament to an unprecedented degree. They are striving for military superiority over socialism so as to subjugate peoples with the ill-famed policy of the big stick and to put them under the yoke of U.S. monopoly capital. They are expanding the network of their military bases, provoking ever new dangerous hot beds of conflict, and making continuous aggressive onslaughts against the nation's security and independence.

In an attempt to bring the Arab countries' oil wealth under their control, to suppress the Arab liberation movement and to create a new deployment zone on the southern flank of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, the United States -- after the loss of Iran -- comprehensively supported Israel's bloody war of aggression against the PLO and against Lebanon. The fascist-Zionist clique in Tel Aviv openly pursues a final solution to the Palestinian problem through the war of annihilation against the PLO and against the Palestinian people. However, those in Israel and the United States who are instigating conflagration are rejoicing too soon. The heroic fighters of the PLO and the Lebanese resistance have frustrated Tel Aviv's plans to wage a blitzkrieg and have stopped the aggressor outside Beirut. Undefeated and supported by the admiration and solidarity of the peoples, the PLO is now regrouping its forces. As dangerous as the situation in this important region is, in the long run defeat is certain for the Israeli aggressors and their wire-pullers across the Atlantic.

More than ever before, the GDR and the overwhelming majority of states support a just and lasting political solution in the Middle East, where the key issue remains the Palestinian people's right to full national sovereignty, to return to their homeland and to a state of their own under the legitimate leadership of the PLO. [applause]

Dear friends, dear comrades, here in Europe, where the power of socialism has created the longest period of peace in this century, the U.S. strategists of world domin want to destroy the military balance by stationing new American medium-range nuclear weapons and by employing neutron bombs and chemical weapons. They harbor a dangerous illusion that with military blackmail, with an outright economic war, with diversion and with a fresh flood of anticommunist and anti-Soviet lies, they will be able to eventually achieve those hopeless imperialist goals which Hitler disgracefully failed to achieve not far from here. [applause]

However, this raises with cynical misanthropy the European people's nuclear destruction as official military doctrine, and is not far removed from fascism. This is why it is our current urgent task, dear friends and comrades, to put a halt to this, as Comrade Erich Honecker emphatically warned at the SED's fourth Central Committee meeting. The policy of confrontation must not prevail. [applause] No Pasaran, They Will Not Prevail -- this was the enthusiastic slogan of struggle of the Spanish Republic, of the glorious international brigades in the struggle against Franco, Hitler and Mussolini.

However, in today's world much more powerful forces stand behind this well-known slogan -- the forces of real socialism, of national and social liberation, and of peace. When the working people of our country observe the 65th anniversary of Red October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR, they will also feel and judge above all the fundamental change in the international balance of power in favor of peace and progress connected with these events. The strengthening of socialism and the development of a world-wide peace movement are the factors that are checking and frustrating the course of confrontation and that can finally clear the road toward permanent detente and peace.

This is why the GDR peoples will not shy away from any efforts to achieve a comprehensive strengthening of our socialist peace state. By transforming the decisions of the 10th SED Congress into deeds by exemplary work, the GDR working people are making an effective contribution to defending world peace. [applause]

Great performances in socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1982 national economy plan are an important pledge for the stable and dynamic development of our republic and for ensuring the main task in the unity of economic and social policy. In this way the peace policy of socialism gains increasingly stronger positions and a more effective international reputation.

The great peace program of the USSR and of the socialist community is aimed at warding off the threat of a nuclear inferno from Europe and from the world. To this end the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have submitted constructive proposals which correspond to the interests of all states and people. Throughout the world the Soviet Union's solemn renunciation of being the first to use nuclear weapons is finding a highly positive echo. The peoples demand that the other nuclear powers follow suit in this peace action by the Soviet Union. The peoples want neither confrontation nor aggression; they want security and cooperation; they want permanent stability in the political climate in Europe.

No small responsibility in this respect is borne by the FRG, as stressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker at their latest Crimea meeting. If the principle is to remain valid -- a principle reiterated by the two German states -- that war must never again emanate from German soil, then the planned stationing of new American nuclear missiles on West German soil must not be tolerated. Security in Europe and relations between the two German states are inalienably connected in this area.

Dear friends and comrades, last week the Ninth Congress of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters met in the GDR capital of Berlin. This congress has adopted significant decisions for the current international antifascist struggle. The GDR expresses feelings of high esteem and profound solidarity for the tested fighters of antifascist resistance from many countries and assures its full support to their just objectives. [applause]

Dear foreign comrades, return to your countries with the certainty from your stay in the GDR and from today's rally that the socialist German state of workers and peasants will always stand by your side in the struggle for peace and against fascism and war. [applause] May the flourishing of the new, the socialist Germany strengthen you, dear friends and comrades, in your conviction that peace will triumph over war and freedom will triumph over fascism. Glory and honor to the heroes of antifascist resistance. All power to the strengthening of socialism, all strength to the securing of peace!

RADIO OFFICIAL OUTLINES PEACE EDUCATION

DW131329 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Rudolph Lerch, head of the educational program of East Berlin radio, interviewed by announcer Inge Uessler -- live]

[Excerpt] [Question] A question that touches on something substantial can be read in the letter from Hermann Krause. He has written us during the summer vacation at Bad Blankenburg. It reads in part: I am very much interested in politics and also listen often to radio programs. Quite a lot can be learned about the peace movements all over the world, about unified action, but also about differences. This one word -- education for peace -- has struck me. It is quite clear to me that not all of those using it understand the same thing. But if we use it and act accordingly, what do we understand by it? As I said, I am interested in the problem. Or perhaps it can be best explained along with the educational concept of our school, for it is there where the beginnings are set.

[Answer] Indeed, you are right, the school is playing a very important part, but we must mention also Pioneer organizations and the FDJ and, as a matter of fact, also the kindergarten.

But in answering Mr Krause's questions regarding education for peace I would like to reverse the matter and say what we do not understand by the term education for peace. We in the GDR do not believe in the dissemination of a slogan such as: The danger of war emanated from the big powers. We, the ordinary people, would understand each other, but the authorities are always at loggerheads with one another, and this, as it were, is the core of the evil. This is what we do not teach, because this would not mean education but stultification and disorientation. We proceed from the premise that peace needs wise and thinking people who know to differentiate exactly between friend and foe and who know who is causing wars and why he is doing so.

This is why our pupils are learning very early the historical truth, namely that wars and the policy of war were always, time and again, initiated by the ruling exploiter classes and that ever since its birth 65 years ago real socialism does not know any more urgent commandment than to put this policy of war in its place. They are told that during this century imperialism has deprived 60 million people of their lives in two bloody world wars, that it has combed out Vietnam for several years with murder, fire and poison, that it did not even spare children in West Beirut, that it is now considering Central Europe as the theater for a possible first nuclear strike and that it is thanks to socialism that Europe has obtained the longest period of peace known.

Hence, hear Mr Krause, our education for peace does not want to depict bug bears but it wants to make it plain who has to be fought and it wants to make it plain that the forces of war can be fought against and defeated. Therefore, it wants to trigger activities, activities for the strengthening of socialism, because it is actually the decisive center of strength in the international peace struggle.

Education for peace, by the way, is nothing new for us. We always advocated a world without weapons, the banishing of war from the life of the peoples for good, but also we always proceeded from the premise that one has to do something for it. For pupils this actually means that they must learn well, that high demands are placed on them, that they prepare in a diligent and disciplined way for professional life and that they take civil defence and military lessons seriously. For future soldiers and officers this means that they prepare with all their strength for their 1.5 years, 3 years or 10 years in the army. This, Inge Uesseler, means to me education for peace as we need it here and today.

HUSAK VISITS BUDAPEST FOR TALKS WITH KADAR

LD130956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, arrived in Budapest today for a friendly, working visit at the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. At the festively decorated Ferihegy International Airport he was welcomed by Comrade Janos Kadar and by Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Also present were the ambassadors of the two countries, Andrej Barcak and Bela Kovacs. Shortly after the arrival of the Czechoslovak representatives, talks opened in the buildings of the MSZMP Central Committee in Budapest between Comrades Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar.

Presents Award to Kadar

LD132334 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, presented the Klement Gottwald Memorial Medal to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, in Budapest on Monday. Janos Kadar was awarded the medal in May on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

At the ceremony Gustav Husak appreciated the outstanding merits of Janos Kadar in deepening friendly relations and cooperation between the HSWP and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in establishing the unity of the international communist and labour movement and in developing the many-sided cooperation of the socialist community.

Janos Kadar expressed his heartfelt thanks.

Present at the ceremony held at the HSWP Central Committee headquarters were Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ferenc Havasi, Minaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari, members of the HSWP Political Committee and secretaries of the Central Committee, Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Vratislav Vajnar, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and head of the Secretariat of the secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Prague, and Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak ambassador to Budapest.

Janos Kadar hosted a lunch in honour of Gustav Husak, which was attended by the politicians present at the ceremony.

Husak Departs

LD132320 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who was on a friendly, working visit to Hungary, left Budapest Monday afternoon.

Gustav Husak was seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Also present were Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Prague, and Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak ambassador to Budapest.

Communique Issued

LD140822 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- "The Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia strengthen cooperation with the developing countries and support their efforts to follow the way of social development, which was chosen by them, without external interference," reads a communique issued on the talks of János Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, held here on September 13.

"The parties expressed their anxiety over the developments in the Middle East. They firmly condemned the Israeli aggression on sovereign Lebanon and its war of extermination against the Palestinian people. They took a stand for the comprehensive and just political settlement of the Middle East issue and the assurance of the legal rights and independent state existence of each nation living in the area."

The communique states: "International tension has increased because of the efforts of extreme imperialist circles to gain military supremacy and their aggressive and cold war policy. The danger of the outbreak of a thermonuclear war is increasing. All this hinders the development of international cooperation.

"Hungary and Czechoslovakia, together with the countries of the socialist community and the peace-loving forces of the world, make efforts to curb the arms race, the just settlement of disputed issues through negotiations, the promotion of mutual confidence, emancipated international relations and cooperation. This effort manifests itself in the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty member countries."

HAVASI SPEAKS AT UNIVERSITY TERM OPENING

LD131546 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Central Committee secretary and member of the Politburo, addressed a festive opening ceremony marking the start of the new academic year at the University of Economics. Katalin Rangos reports:

In the present situation economists are needed who possess a wider scientific grounding, convertible skills and the capability to do creative work. This was the thought with which Ernoe Csizmadia, rector of the Karl Marx University of Economics opened the new academic session. Five hundred and twenty day students took the oath. Along with the students attending evening courses and enrolled for correspondence courses, 1,000 first-year students will start their studies tomorrow. The festive opening ceremony was addressed by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP secretary and member of the Politburo, who said, among other things, the following:

[Begin recording] I can safely say that it is the determined intention of the Central Committee -- even in the unfavorably changing world economic situation -- that we shall continue the economic policy which was approved in December 1978 and reaffirmed by the 12th congress. We are entitled to continue with this policy by the results which we have achieved during the past 4 years in the realization of this policy, in the realization of such main targets as the improvement of the external financial balance of the country and the protection of the already attained standard of living.

We have succeeded in slowing down and then stopped the process of external indebtedness; our stock of debts has not increased, and what is more it has stopped growing and even decreased somewhat from the end of 1981. From 1981 our capitalist foreign trade balance has been essentially in equilibrium. We are in no way in default with our socialist partners; during the past few years we have fully carried out our contractual obligations. We can safely say that the prospects for 1982 are not bad either; despite all the negative factors working against us we shall attain our main goals this year as well.

We have maintained the solvency of our country and the trust of our creditors. There are very few countries today which can claim the same, but Hungary is one of them. We have always punctually met our payment obligations, yet during these years our interest burden alone reached the dollar value per year of our exports to the capitalist countries of 10 years ago.

As is well known from the Western press and generally from our press as well, this year we became a member of the IMF and of the World Bank. We contributed our share of capital in both organizations as stipulated in their charters; we have become a member with equal rights of these bodies. We wish to make use of the possibilities provided in their charters in line with our obligations and rights; we hope that the leading bodies of these organizations will also respect our rights deriving from our membership.

We have reduced the costs of the functioning of the economy. We are using 20 percent less oil and oil derivatives in the creation of a national income exceeding that of 1978, for developing industrial and agricultural production and for the necessary transportation performance. In the meantime during these 4 years, the number of vehicles in the country has not dropped but increased, as has the mechanization of agriculture, while the transportation system has also developed. The moderate rate of industrial growth has been achieved with a reduction of those employed in industry by 100,000; we have reduced the utilization of materials by 1 percent; we have also succeeded in the absolute reduction of total energy utilization during the past 3 years. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH CSSR -- Budapest, September 7 (MTI) -- On the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Communications and Posts Arpad Pullai, the federal minister of transport of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Vladimir Blazhek has paid an official visit to Budapest. The transport ministers of the two neighbouring countries discussed topical questions of bilateral and international transport and communications. They agreed on several measures to expand cooperation, and paid particular attention to promoting steadier use and the expansion of broader crossing stations. The Czechoslovak transport minister was seen by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 8 Sep 82 LD]

PARTY COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA -- Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, member of the HSWP CC and head of the CC Foreign Department, visited Romania on Sept. 7-9 on the invitation of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee. He had talks with Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP CC. They exchanged views on topical questions of the world situation and the international communist and workers' movement. The two politicians reviewed inter-party and inter-state relations, with special regard to fulfillment of the stipulations of the joint communique of the top-level meetings at Debrecen and Oradea in 1977, exchanged views on further tasks and plans. They also agreed on the two-year (1982-83) cooperation program of the HSWP and the RCP. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 10 Sep 82 LD]

OLSZOWSKI, GROMYKO DISCUSS BILATERAL COOPERATION

LD132338 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 13 Sep 82

["Olszowski in USSR" -- PAP headline; by PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep -- Stefan Olszowski, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Polish foreign minister arrived here today for a brief working visit.

He was greeted by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

In the course of official talks held today between Polish and Soviet foreign ministers discussed were questions of bilateral Soviet-Polish cooperation and its further prospects as well as the most important international issues of interest to both sides. The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The ministers stressed with satisfaction that the fundamental agreements reached during the visit to the USSR of the Polish party and state delegation last March and during the friendly meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea last August have been implemented successfully. Relations between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic have been developing successfully and consolidating in all fields on the durable principles of socialist internationalism, equality, sovereignty and friendly assistance.

The ministers reviewed the international situation stressing the topicality of peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, Poland and the entire socialist community aimed at halting the arms race unleashed by imperialist circles, removing the threat of a nuclear war and securing lasting peace and international security.

On his visit to Moscow Minister Olszowski was accompanied by Wlodzimierz Natorf, head of the Foreign Department of the PUWP CC, Marian Dmochowski, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Stanislaw Kocielek, Polish ambassador to Moscow.

MINISTER VIEWS RECENT ECONOMIC TALKS IN USSR

AU131757 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Moscow PAP report: "Polish-Soviet Industrial Cooperation in the Coming Year"]

[Text] PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz writes: Zbigniew Szalajda, Polish minister of metallurgy and engineering industry, was in Moscow on 6-8 September.

He met with Nikolai Rishkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers' State Planning Committee; Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy of the USSR Council of Ministers' State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and with Viktor Polakov, minister of the automotive industry of the USSR. He also held talks with the leadership of the ministries of foreign trade and of metallurgy.

The talks concerned the current problems in the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in 1983 and in further years concerning the metal industry and automobile industry and also concerning the Soviet Union's help in finishing some investment projects in Poland.

After the end of these talks, Z. Szalajda told the PAP Moscow correspondent the following:

One of the problems of the Polish economy is making the most of the production capabilities of the metal industry. We have examined this problem with our Soviet partners in three ways -- the supply of raw materials from the USSR, increasing production, and increasing exports of metal products.

The Soviet side has guaranteed us a supply of alloys and raw materials essential for our metal industry and also of fuels (mainly a question of natural gas), which we cannot obtain from Western countries. This opens up new possibilities for giving new life to the metal industry on which, as we all know, the vitalization of Poland's entire national economy depends. At the same time, as soon as our domestic needs have been satisfied, exports of our metal products will become possible. This particularly concerns exports to the USSR, for increasing our trade turnover with this country and achieving a favorable trade balance will be essential for our country in the future, all the more so because this makes it possible to increase metal production thanks to Soviet supplies of raw materials.

Another area of developing bilateral cooperation is the automobile industry. Right now, this industry depends considerably on imports from the West. It suffices to say that for every automobile produced in Poland, it is necessary to buy materials and components worth from \$200 to \$700. The question is to reduce these import purchases to a minimum by replacing imports from the West with purchases from the Soviet Union in exchange for exporting Polish automobiles to the USSR. And talks with our Soviet partners on this matter have entered a concrete stage of agreements.

During my visit to Moscow, Minister Szalajda continued, we discussed further activities in this direction. Of particular importance is also the fact that a work program has been drawn up aimed at eliminating imported materials which are in short supply by replacing them with our own materials, in which the USSR will render us active assistance.

Agreements have been reached on further joint activity concerning essential loans from the USSR in order to complete certain investment projects which are important for the Polish economy and which had to be frozen. Loans from the USSR would be repaid by Poland from a portion of the products produced by those production installations set in motion by this aid.

Problems concerning current supplies of raw and other materials from the Soviet Union and Polish-Soviet cooperation in other industries were also discussed during the meetings and talks.

These talks and agreements are all the more important because they were conducted during the period when the economic plans for 1983 were being drawn up by the planning bodies of the Polish People's Republic and the USSR. The Soviet Union's cooperation and aid will help us meet the conditions required for rebuilding our economy.

WIEJACZ MEETS WITH CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD140405 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 13 Sep -- Polish-Cuban political consultations were held in Warsaw from 11 to 13 September with the Polish side to the talks headed by Foreign Vice Minister Josef Wiejacz, and the Cuban by Foreign Vice Minister Jorge Bolanos Suarez. Some problems of the current international situation were discussed and assessment of the current state of the successfully developing Polish-Cuban relations made. Jorge Bolanos was received by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUPP Central Committee and foreign minister.

For his personal contribution to the development of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between Poland and Cuba, Jorge Bolanos Suarez, who was Cuban ambassador in Poland in the years 1971-74, was awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polish Order of Merit.

The Cuban guest was recieved also by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUPP Central Committee.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

To DPRK

Aul31045 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Greetings message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and president of the Council of Ministers, and from Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, to DPRK President Kim Il-song on DPRK national day]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in Pyongyang:

In the name of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, we send you, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, and through you the KWP Central Committee and the Korean people, sincere congratulations and greetings on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK.

The DPRK arose in September, 1948 as a result of the historic victory of the revolutionary forces of the Korean people and of the mission of liberation by the Soviet Army. This fact was of far-reaching importance for the battle for freedom and progress by the peoples of Asia.

During the past 34 years, the Korean people, under the leadership of the KWP and in joint activity with the socialist countries, have achieved considerable success in the development of the DPRK, in strengthening its international position and in preserving peace on the Korean peninsula.

We express our full conviction that the relations of friendship between our nations and cooperation in all spheres will strengthen and deepen, bringing mutual advantages and well serve the unity of the socialist states in their battle for peace and socialism against the world forces of reaction and imperialism.

On your national day we wish you, esteemed Comrade, and the fraternal Korean people further achievements in socialist construction and in the battle for the unification of your fatherland and for peace in Asia and the world.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and president of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

To Bulgaria

AU131035 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Greetings message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and president of the Council of Ministers, and from Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, to Bulgarian counterparts on Bulgarian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in Sofia:

On the occasion of your national day we send the BCP Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the fraternal Bulgarian people our sincere greetings and best wishes in the name of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

Thirty-eight years ago, as a result of the victorious offensive by the Soviet Army in the Balkans, the Bulgarian people gained freedom and, under the leadership of the BCP, embarked on the road to socialist development. Thanks to the deep sociopolitical transformations that have come about in all spheres of life, Bulgaria has been transformed into a modern state in a relatively short period of time.

People's Bulgaria, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries as a strong element of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA, is right now successfully implementing the resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress and consistently implementing a construction program of a developed socialist community.

We highly value the People's Republic of Bulgaria's activity on the international forum, its contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism, progress and peace in Europe and the world and the shaping of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans.

We note with satisfaction the constant progress in the comprehensive cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Based on the principles of socialist internationalism, this cooperation is well serving the development of fraternal relations which suit the vital interests of both our states and nations, and is also serving the strengthening of unity and joint activity by the community of socialist countries. We wish to continue in this steadfast direction concerning our mutual relations.

On your national day we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Bulgarian people further achievements on the road to comprehensive development and further successes in joint work for peace and socialism.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and president of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

WARSAW DAILY COMMENTS ON AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT

LD131428 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] In connection with Colonel M. al-Qadhdhafi's recent visit to Warsaw DZIENNIK LUDOWY writes specifically: At a delicate political and strategic moment in the Near East situation, Poland has confirmed her full support for the national aims of the Palestinians, condemning the Israeli aggression supported by the United States. Libya has confirmed her support for our country, which is experiencing pressure on all sides from the West. Both states spoke against the policy of confrontation conducted by imperialist circles, and spoke in support of peaceloving forces and against the forces of war, neocolonialism and at the same time against economic diktat.

Polish-Libyan trade turnover is growing dynamically. There are 14,000 Polish specialists working in Libya and the value of contracts being carried out by Poland up to 1985 is \$1 billion. Further deepening and expansion of mutual relations is envisaged, which is very important for the Polish People's Republic in the present economic situation.

It is of exceptional significance that the good political relations with Libya, which were noted during the talks in Warsaw, enable cooperation to be planned on a more long-term basis.

This in its turn confirms the correctness of the efforts recently made to extend Poland's relations with Third World countries, writes DZIENNIK LUDOWY in conclusion.

DIVERGENT U.S., WEST EUROPEAN TRENDS ASSESSED

AU131848 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Sep 82 p 6

[Ignacy Krasicki commentary: "Two Orientations and the Future of Europe"]

[Excerpts] The well known dispute over the Siberian pipeline is the tip of the iceberg, a spectacular manifestation of controversies has been growing among the most developed capitalist countries for a long time.

It is obvious that the United States, ever more ruthless in applying the means of a total ideological, economic and political war against the states of the socialist community, does not like the situation in which, because of that contract, the USSR would increase its annual income by \$10 billion from the natural gas sold. However, this is not the crux of the problem. Not only the Siberian "contract of the century," but also many other phenomena in the sphere of Western Europe's relations with the United States point to a deepening confrontation between two different orientations in the capitalist world. The outcome of this confrontation will, to a large extent, bear on the future of Europe.

When some time ago, under the influence of the United States, the most influential and, let us add, reactionary forces were consolidating themselves in Western Europe under the banners of the North Atlantic Pact, what integrated them was the myth of the so-called atomic umbrella. In accordance with it, the Atlantic Pact must provide objective conditions for U.S. engagement in the defense of Western Europe against the alleged threat of a future Soviet invasion. That was the time when the American "atomic umbrella" seemed to be the best means to protect the capitalist party of Europe against the "danger from the East." In the FRG, this mystification was symbolized by Konrad Adenauer and the Bundeswehr created by him as the core of the Atlantic army.

However, all that belongs to the past. The development of the detente processes in Europe has marked the final end of the myth of an Eastern "threat" to Western Europe. Also the view that the American "atomic umbrella" made it worth joining the Atlantic club, widely adhered to before, has waned.

These phenomena have had three different motivations. One -- the conviction was growing that the Soviet Union was genuinely striving for peaceful coexistence and active cooperation with its capitalist West European partners. It was precisely this conviction that brought forth the term "detente." Two -- the post-Helsinki philosophy has shown that normalized relations between East and West Europe could be calculated in material advantages and could assuage more than one symptom of the economic recession in the West. Three -- the end of the Vietnam war, the Watergate affair and the causes of Ronald Reagan's election success have accumulated in the highly dangerous concept, ripening across the ocean, of political, military and economic confrontation with the world of socialism, a confrontation schemed by the United States in its West European front yard.

However, the fact is that the West European allies of the United States are not willing at all to take the risk of confrontation. Its price is too high: the possibility of involving Western Europe in a so-called limited nuclear conflict, moreover without real guarantees for a full U.S. engagement on its side.

Furthermore, this is not the only apocalyptic prospect deterring America's European allies from the orientation offered by Washington. The old continent is too small and much too interconnected to afford the luxury of a permanent split and of a coexistence in an atmosphere of economic and political "cold war."

The aforesaid phenomena are consolidating a new trend in the policy pursued by the European Atlantic allies, a trend which some political scientists in the West do not hesitate to call a return to neutralism.

The Polish affair has become a distinctive barometer of these moods, and at the same time a source of realities and of mystifications in the West.

Among the realities is the basic fact that, unlike the United States, Western Europe is by no means interested in destabilizing Poland internally to such an extent as to shake the general balance of forces on the continent and, in consequence, to bring about the threat of an explosion into war. On the other hand, one may regard as a mystification, for example, the opinion of ideologists who, like Raymond Aron, consider that the crisis of the system in Poland must be utilized to the hilt in propaganda, because it excellently diverts the attention of Western societies from the plagues harassing them, such as unemployment, the growing oppression, terrorism and so forth.

The real interests of Western Europe with regard to Poland clearly collide with the aforesaid anticommunist mystification of our crisis.

The U.S. administration sees things quite differently. It is trying to impose on its partners quite a different orientation. Its components vary. What matters to the United States primarily is to give priority to the concept of a military (including nuclear) showdown with the socialist states. For this exact reason C. Weinberger recently developed the thesis of the possibility of winning a future thermonuclear war. The next point is for the West to force an economic blockade of the East, even if it implies significant material losses to the EEC. [European Economic Community] Then, relations between Western and Eastern Europe as a whole are viewed in terms of confrontation, not cooperation. This primarily applies to the sphere of science, culture and propaganda, but also to interstate relations.

Where is Europe heading -- toward self-destruction, or toward integration based on the recognition of the principle of the continent's unity despite its division into systems and blocs? The two contradictory orientations which occur in the present-day Western political arena, and which will be decisive for the future features of Europe, can be reduced to this question.

Today there is no answer to this question. However, one thing is certain. The political shape of our continent in the crucial year 2000 will depend on this answer. As far as the world of real socialism -- and primarily the USSR -- is concerned, it is doing its best to provide conditions for the victory of the orientation based on cooperation, detente and common sense over the orientation based on ruin, disintegration and war.

PAP REPORTS NEW U.S. 'RADIO OFFENSIVE'

LD131250 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Sep 82

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 13 Sep (PAP) -- The Washington administration is planning to extend the propaganda offensive against European socialist countries conducted through an extended network of "Radio Free Europe" and "Radio Liberty" stations, and against Cuba through the so-called "Radio Marti" radio network which is currently being set up.

It does not conceal the fact that it attaches great importance to this radio offensive. The importance it attaches is much greater than under previous administrations. Fresh credit is being provided for technical modernization at "Radio Free Europe" for new installations and more powerful transmitters, and, finally, for additional programs and staff. The implementation of these plans is the concern of a friend of Reagan's -- Charles Wick, the present director of the U.S. Information Agency, who believes that the radio campaign is the best weapon the United States has in the struggle with communism and socialism.

In its reports about the plans for the modernization of the subversive radio stations and for turning their programs into an element of the foreign policy of the present administration, the American press writes that events in Poland contributed in large measure to this decision. Washington believes that "Radio Free Europe" programs have played a significant role in events in Poland, including the events of the last few weeks. This assessment confirms for the Reagan administration their conviction that this weapon should be used on a wider scale than hitherto in the confrontation with the socialist countries.

BISHOP'S CZESTOCHOWA SPEECH ELICITS COMMENTARY

LD131234 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Sep 82

["Following the Ballyhoo" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Sep (PAP) -- RZECZPOSPOLITA writes that a September 8 commentary under the heading "Against Love and Truth" caused strong reaction in the West. The commentary was on a speech by the Przemysl ordinary, Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk in Czestochowa.

Contrary to the speculation of certain Western commentators, the government's policy regarding the church is clear, consistent, unified and invariable: dialogue, formation of mutual understanding, striving to extend cooperation in all possible fields, softening of conflicts, cooperation in defense of the basic interests of the state and people, which [the interests] should be interpreted in the same way, as they are in principle, the paper notes.

However, the state and its press organs will speak out against all internal tendencies of the church which contradict the jointly-agreed upon norms.

The idea of agreement is today embodied in the patriotic movement of national accord. To what degree agreement will be broad, how quickly it will bring results, and to what extent ideas for overcoming the crisis or organizing life in Poland will be examined, depends to a considerable degree on the extent to which Catholic figures join in the movement and which line they follow. The door remains open. In Polish life, as in the domestic life of every country, a tried principle operates -- participation makes it possible to exert an influence, while absence dooms one to impotence.

"Observer," the author of the article published in RZECZPOSPOLITA under the title "Against Love and Truth," criticizing Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk's homily delivered at Jasna Gora, now writes in the same paper about the halabaloo raised by some Western media in connection with the original article.

He emphasizes that the Polish section of Radio Free Europe has become a particularly zealous defender of the content of the homily. This is a normal reaction, the "observer" says. However, what is interesting about it is this: Free Europe has persistently claimed, flying in the face of reality -- lying, in other words -- that the homily did nothing to fan up antistate feelings; that the Przemysl bishop neither came out against agreement nor called for a destabilization of relations in Poland.

The "Observer" goes on to conclude that this feverish activity by Free Europe is something optimistic. It appears that the line of hatred and fanning up conflicts is not at all popular among the Polish public since Free Europe feels it has to purge the text of its favorite homily from possible accusations to that degree. One more excerpt from the "Observer's" reply entitled "Following the Hulabaloo" published in RZECZPOSPOLITA: The fanning up of international hulabaloo around the RZECZPOSPOLITA commentary which, given the circumstances, was more than justified, constitutes a manifestation of making use of each and every pretext to inflame Polish affairs.

Concerning the church in Poland, its position in this country does not seem to be so insignificant that it should need a noisy foreign crow to champion its cause. State - church relations belong among Poland's internal affairs and this issue is as delicate as porcelain. Foreign interference is like an elephant barging in, and nobody in Poland needs it.

FORMER KOR LEADERS CONDEMN ARREST OF COLLEAGUES

NC131729 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 13 (AFP) -- Nine former members of the Polish Workers Defence Committee (KOR) today pledged their full support for colleagues recently arrested by the Polish military government.

On September 3, KOR founder members Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Jan Litynski and Henryk Wujec were arrested accused of "preparing the overthrow by force of the Polish Government."

In an underground tract at present making the rounds in Warsaw, the nine said the accusations were "artificially concocted, were empty of substance" and "had no legal basis."

The authors of the text said KOR, founded in 1976 and which disbanded a year ago, had always "acted openly, had no leader and took decisions collectively."

They added that it was a group "of people united in their opposition to human rights violations and a government which threatened the existence of the nation."

SENTENCE HANDED DOWN FOR LEGNICA 'RIOTERS'

LD131646 Warsaw PAP in English 1446 GMT 13 Sep 82

["Sentences for Legnica Rioters" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Sept -- Regional courts in Legnica Voivodship, southwest Poland, examined a dozen or so cases in summary procedure and passed verdicts on participants of recent street clashes sentencing, for example, two persons to one year imprisonment and 10,000 zlotys vindictive damages, one person to a year and a half imprisonment, and two persons to 10 months in jail and 5,000 zlotys vindictive damages. People who made an active physical assault on militiamen will be tried in summary procedure by the Voivodship court in Legnica. The decree on martial law envisages sentences not lower than three years' imprisonment for those offences.

DISAPPEARANCE OF SOLIDARITY FUNDS INVESTIGATED

LD131942 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The voivodship prosecutor's office in Legnica, in collaboration with the voivodship command of the Citizen's Militia [MO], is conducting an investigation into the case of the disappearance of Zl.7 million from the funds of the Legnica Solidarity, taken from a bank account before 13 September last year.

Full-time activists of the union did not hand this sum over to the trusteeship of the Legnica Voivoda. As a result of an investigation, certain persons have returned some of the union money. Thus, in June, a former full-time union activist, Zuzislaw S., returned 2434,259. On 10 September 2700,000 were paid into the account of the Legnica Voivoda, who holds in trusteeship the assets of the suspended union, by Krystyna S., the former deputy chairwoman of the board of the voivodship section of Solidarity. Of the money held by the former union activists, which came from the members' dues, 21,134,250 have been recovered. Half a million is still missing.

SOLIDARITY LEADER ON EFFECTS OF MARTIAL LAW

DWL30823 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 6 Sep 82 pp 104-111

[Unattributed interview with Waldemar Kuczynski, a leader of Poland's Solidarity union; date and place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Kuczynski, from the underground the "Solidarity" trade union brought thousands of Poles in all major cities to the streets last Tuesday and the regime hit back with force. However, the big test of strength failed to materialize. Was this a defeat for "Solidarity"?

Kuczynski: By no means. It would have been a defeat if Polish society had not demonstrated its loyalty to the August 1980 ideal on the second anniversary of the Gdansk agreement between the government and the trade union.

However, such a possibility was ruled out from the start in Poland because August 1980 was such a big event for the nation that it could not have been forgotten after 2 years.

SPIEGEL: Would there still have been demonstrations even if the "Solidarity" underground had called on society to preserve absolute calm?

Kuczynski: Of course, and it is more than just natural that the demonstrations assumed the form of protest against those who destroyed the August agreement. It would have been a defeat for "Solidarity" if a gigantic and powerful test of strength between the people and the state power had taken place. This could have followed an unpredictable course and would presumably have ended tragically.

SPIEGEL: This risk did actually exist. Why then did "Solidarity" call for this day of demonstrations at all?

Kuczynski: The "Solidarity" officials in the underground had to run this risk in the justified hope they could keep the events under control. The risk would probably have been much greater if demonstrations had occurred against the wishes of the "Solidarity" underground.

SPIEGEL: Work continued in most factories in Poland on Tuesday -- even in the "Solidarity" strongholds, such as the Lenin Shipyard or the Ursus works. Does this mean that the workers do not consider demonstrations and fights with the police to be the way to improve the situation?

Kuczynski: As a matter of fact, "Solidarity" did not call on the people to stay away from work. It also did not call for street fights with the police but for peaceful demonstrations. The people would have demonstrated absolutely peacefully if the state power had not mobilized the police. Since 1980 not a single demonstration in Poland approved by the authorities has taken a violent end. As a rule, unrest on the streets is the result of but never the cause for police intervention.

SPIEGEL: Can you cite an example?

Kuczynski: The 1 May demonstration in Warsaw. There was a street procession accompanied by police vehicles with water cannons that were not put into action. This is why this demonstration proceeded absolutely peacefully.

SPIEGEL: Such spectacular activities are, of course, also a welcome relief valve for the overpressurized boiler of Poland -- they help blow off steam. This also benefits the regime because it is spared an explosion.

Kuczynski: I do not think the Polish state power operates with such Machiavillianism. The view of today's military power, such actions are not useful at all because they prove to the world public opinion that under martial law Poland is not an orderly country. It is thanks to such events that the Polish problem continues to figure in the headlines of the world press. However, the state power in Warsaw would prefer to appear on the last page of the newspapers.

SPIEGEL: Why then has Polish television shown these demonstrations in great detail?

Kuczynski: In detail, but from a biased point of view. In the last few days prior to 31 August, there were reports on acts of violence allegedly planned by the underground. This was a well considered tactic of the government to create an atmosphere of fear in the country so that people would be afraid and remain at home. This tactic was successful to some extent.

SPIEGEL: What about the television reporting about the demonstrations on Tuesday evening?

Kuczynski: It was impossible for even official propagandists to conceal events in those dimensions in such a large number of cities. The present military government team is not made up of nothing but fools. On the contrary, there is a large number of intelligent people who are aware that there cannot be a complete information blackout.

Western radio stations are listened to in Poland quite often and the underground press is widespread. Those in power are certainly aware that under such circumstances silence would mean to let the enemy have free reign.

SPIEGEL: Maybe the pictures of the street unrest in Poland are also intended to prove to the leading power in the socialist camp -- the Soviet Union -- how successfully the rebellious Poles are being kept under control?

Kuczynski: This would be rather poor proof because more than anything else it shows the people's resistance against state power. The Soviet Union would be comforted only if the television could show rallies at enterprises where the workers express themselves unanimously in support of the state power.

SPIEGEL: Still, work returned to normal in Poland on Wednesday.

Kuczynski: This was expected by "Solidarity" because, after all, it had not called for a strike. The demonstrations on Tuesday were not supposed to trigger an uprising but to express social problems. Nobody harbored any illusions that because of the demonstrations the state power would be immediately ready to make concessions to the trade union.

SPIEGEL: What do you say with regard to the argument by Polish television that the pictures show that although some of the incited young people support "Solidarity," the workers class does not?

Kuczynski: Most Polish young people work in factories. This is why any attempt to divide workers into young and old people is absolutely senseless. It would likewise be senseless to maintain that only those who protested on Tuesday oppose the state of war in Poland. Those who went to the streets were the most courageous and determined people, but the mood of opposition in the country goes much deeper and embrace practically all the people.

However, it is true that "Solidarity" is above all a youth movement. The future of Poland does not belong to the old gentlemen of the party or the general staff.

SPIEGEL: What would happen if "Solidarity" called for a general strike tomorrow?

Kuczynski: Such a large-scale action would be very difficult to organize, and since the events of 13 December, the strike weapon has lost its effect.

SPIEGEL: The workers no longer cooperate?

Kuczynski: Several weeks ago polls were conducted among the workers at a number of large enterprises. The main subject was their approach toward the possibility of a big strike on the second anniversary of 31 August. The majority was against it. The people consider it impossible to bring about a long-term strike. The employees are not determined to do this.

SPIEGEL: Who conducted these polls?

Kuczynski: The "Solidarity" plant organizations on the instruction of the underground "Solidarity" leadership. The second question was whether a short-term strike would be possible. The answer was yes, but it would not be worthwhile because a short-term strike would have no effect and the enterprise management would then be able to say that nothing had happened. Thus the intended effect would fail to materialize.

SPIEGEL: Has the junta actually achieved its aims?

Kuczynski: Eight months of martial law have affected public awareness. A rather large number of the people is simply intimidated. The fear of state power has appeared again, that very fear which in this system constitutes an important instrument of power.

You are right inasmuch as the results of the poll must be assessed as a confirmation at least in part of a certain success achieved by the military government, that is, of a restoration of state authority, which, however, is based on force alone.

SPIEGEL: If the workers do not want to strike, does this also mean that they want to work?

Kuczynski: Do you believe that Polish workers are lazy? This is a rather widespread view in the West. However, at no time, not even after August 1980, were Polish workers unwilling to work. They also have not worked badly as long as the necessary preconditions existed.

SPIEGEL: The rumor about Polish workers' dislike for work is less widespread in the West than in the GDR or the Soviet Union. Polish workers want to know what they are working for. Do you know this now?

Kuczynski: With the proclamation of the state of war, civic motivation for good work -- the conviction of working for oneself, for one's own enterprise, for one's own country has disappeared.

However, every individual is working to be in a position to make a living for himself and his family. This motivation continues to exist. The so-called tortoise resistance, that is, working as slowly as possible, is not occurring in Poland today.

SPIEGEL: If this is correct then the 14 percent decline in production predicted for this year is surprisingly high in spite of bad organization, plan shortcomings, and a lack of raw materials and Western loans.

Kuczynski: This prognosis is certainly wrong because in reality the production decline will be much smaller -- this is an additional proof of my thesis that the Poles' protest against the state of war does not assume the form of refusing to work. The people know that this would boomerang on them.

SPIEGEL: Didn't they know that prior to the proclamation of martial law?

Kuczynski: What is concealed in that question is criticism of the strikes that were taking place at the time in Poland.

SPIEGEL: No criticism. The workers must decide for themselves when to work and when not to work. We would simply like to get an explanation of why they went on strike quite often under the leadership of "Solidarity" and why they fail to do so under the rule of the generals.

Kuczynski: A thorough analysis of the strikes that occurred in the period between the Gdansk agreement 2 years ago and the proclamation of the state of war last December shows that by far the larger part of these strikes was only symbolic. Even official figures indicate that the losses in working time caused by these strikes were very minimal. During that 12-month period losses amounted to a total of 6 working hours per Polish worker -- much less than the losses caused by bad administration, bad organization, material shortages, lack of spare parts and other shortcomings for which the workers were not responsible.

SPIEGEL: In 1981 there were mass strikes lasting for several weeks in Bielsko-Biala and in Zyrardow...

Kuczynski: ...which certainly did not substantially worsen the country's economic situation.

SPIEGEL: ...This means that under Gierek there was pro forma work in Poland and under Walesa pro forma strikes.

Kuczynski: That's how it was. As to the pro forma work in socialist countries, it is to a large degree the result of the economic administration. However, it is not true that people in the East only work pro forma. Very often they work even harder than people in the West. The only difference is that work in the East is much less efficient and the benefits to the people are much smaller.

SPIEGEL: Where do you get this information?

Kuczynski: Poles who have stayed for a certain period in the West and worked there reported after their return that by no means did they have the impression that they had worked harder in the West; on the contrary, work was easier but much more efficient. The Polish Institute for Work Protection has determined that Polish workers are very overburdened and that the expenditure of effort is much too high -- great efforts that only bring about small results.

SPIEGEL: Polish guest workers in the West are said to work extremely efficiently.

Kuczynski: If a system existed in Poland that would enable more rational and efficient work, then the people would work just as well and effectively as people in the West. The financial motivation for Poles who are working abroad is, however, unattainable at home. They calculate their savings in Western currency against Polish black market exchange rates. This gives a rather huge wage.

SPIEGEL: How much do you get for a daily wage of DM100?

Kuczynski: If I am not mistaken, the exchange rate at present would give Z15,000. The average monthly wage in Poland amounts to two-thirds of this sum. All that counts in this is those savings that remain through drastic restrictions in one's living standard. However, this is still attractive enough.

SPIEGEL: What must the government do differently in the national economy?

Kuczynski: The state economic apparatus ought to be reduced considerably and the entire bureaucratic superstructure of the enterprises ought to disappear. Enterprises should be independent, the economy must be subordinated to a much larger degree to market regulations and the economic structure should be demonopolized so that competition exists.

SPIEGEL: This amounts to the Yugoslav model, which, however, doesn't work either.

Kuczynski: This is mainly so because it cannot work in the completely different political structure in Yugoslavia. What is working much better than all classical economic patterns of the East bloc countries is the Hungarian model, although it hasn't accomplished anything sensational -- but then who has in the eighties?

SPIEGEL: What would become of state property in the production means in your program?

Kuczynski: I do not feel that state enterprises are condemned to bad work just because they are state-owned. The bad thing is that the state deprives the enterprises of their independence and that it directs them by fiat, and that state property has expanded far beyond justifiable limits -- even into the crafts, commerce and agriculture.

SPIEGEL: Can this new model still be called socialism?

Kuczynski: Why certainly, although the word socialism is not a very precise term today. What is decisive for the socialist nature of a national economy in the final analysis is whether or not the people decide on the economic goals.

SPIEGEL: This is done by the consumers in the capitalist world.

Kuczynski: It is my conviction that the Western economic system is hardly in line with the classical opinion of capitalism. During the strikes in Gdansk, I was present when a Western television reporter asked a dockworker about the implementation of socialist principles at his enterprise, the Gdansk "Lenin shipyard." The dock worker's answer was: "If you are looking for socialism, then you must go to Sweden!"

SPIEGEL: Suppose "Solidarity" were to take over the government tomorrow and you became economic minister. How long would you need to get national production in Poland on the increase again?

Kuczynski: "Solidarity" never had the intention nor the opportunity to seize power. Nevertheless, it would in any event need less time than the generals because they will never make it. They may know something about warfare, but they don't know anything about economic management.

SPIEGEL: The question as to how their power can be broken is even disputed within "Solidarity." Some people support increased confrontation, whereas others -- like Adam Michnik in prison -- argue for a "long march" and for organizing a society in the underground.

Kuczynski: Since Poland finds itself in a situation where a conclusive solution is impossible, I am in favor of Michnik's concept. Total confrontation is aimed at dissolving the system.

In the case of Poland, something like this is impossible. We must find an intermediate solution, so to speak a centaur with a human head and the body of a horse. At any rate one-half must be a self-organized society free from the state, no matter what the other half -- the state -- looks like.

SPIEGEL: You are demanding the return of rights which were fought for 2 years ago and which you were not able to defend...

Kuczynski: ...Which must be returned if Poland is to be a politically stable country and if street unrest is not to form the only safety valve. Polish "normalization" will never resemble Hungarian or Czechoslovak "normalization" -- stones will continue to be thrown across the streets if the achievements of August 1980 are not handed back to the people.

SPIEGEL: Mr Kuczynski, you were detained for months together with thousands of colleagues. What did you think about in the camp? That something had gone wrong, that the struggle was lost or how you could most quickly take revenge?

Kuczynski: The future was discussed above all. There was no discussion of the past, presumably because we did not want to bid farewell to the past yet.

Internally "Solidarity" is a very differentiated movement. In the camps people were brought together who only a few days previously had been political opponents within the same trade union -- they all were now driven for hours handcuffed in a patrol wagon from one camp to another. They held on to each other's arms during the trip -- this was the only way of taking a nap on the way. Our common interest then was to remove the fog that covered our country. The state power expected an internal "Solidarity" quarrel after the defeat. This expectation did not materialize just as the plan to select a group of "Solidarity" functionaries to establish a new trade union approved by the state didn't work.

SPIEGEL: The church and occasionally also the government demand resumption of a "dialogue of national understanding."

Kuczynski: I would be very happy if this materialized. The state power, however, has done nothing to begin a dialogue with the trade union. The state power has repeatedly stressed that the understanding it has in mind this time shouldn't be a treaty between "high-level negotiating parties" as in the Gdansk agreement.

I note this with regret because the urgent necessity has been created under the state of war to look for a constructive way out which would be to the advantage of the country. It would be best, naturally, if negotiations were taken up on the basis, for example, of suggestions made by the Episcopate's Social Council to the effect that the trade union would restrict the level of its activities. This initiative was not accepted at all by the state power, just as other initiatives by "Solidarity" functionaries who remain underground or free have not been accepted.

SPIEGEL: Would a legal "Solidarity" organization restrict its activities to trade union work?

Kuczynski: There are enough "Solidarity" functionaries with authority -- including Walesa -- who would represent a sufficient guarantee for effective understanding with the state power, for an acceptable compromise.

SPIEGEL: Legal "Solidarity" would not deal with politics?

Kuczynski: I believe that the broad trade union base would be prepared today to accept such a solution according to which the trade union would not interfere in purely political affairs -- under the prerequisite, however, that the trade union retains its full independence within the restricted framework.

SPIEGEL: That isn't enough for the government?

Kuczynski: The state power obviously seems to be out for full capitulation by society. It is strange that the people have learned a lot from the events after 13 December 1981, while the state power has learned nothing at all.

SPIEGEL: Mr Kuczynski, we thank you for this talk.

PZPR POLITBURO VIEWS SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

LD131840 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The party Central Committee Politburo today examined issues related to the improvement of the living and working conditions of the working class and the rest of the community. It discussed in particular measures which should be implemented expeditiously.

The Politburo recognized the great importance of ensuring supplies of goods of fundamental importance to families and discussed ways to enable the workforces to obtain supplies of farm produce at reasonable prices, the increasing of the efficiency of the activities of leading bodies in factories and social commissions as regards direct purchase of these goods from the producers, the establishing of facilities for farmers to aid them in selling their products in towns and estates, and the extension of the network of market places and sales centers.

The meeting underscored the need for a determined counterattack against the unwarranted supplements to retail prices demanded by middlemen and for the curbing of dishonest practices on the part of some agents.

The Politburo addressed an appeal to the cooperative organizations which deal with most of the trade in agricultural and food articles, asking them to improve the efficiency of their activities and to assess the justification of the profit margins applied. It pointed to the need for a better adaption of the working hours of the commercial network to the working hours in factories.

The Politburo expressed the conviction that workers, party members and nonparty people should participate in the control of commerce and services to ensure the just distribution and sale of goods in short supply.

Of special importance is the improvement of the state of work safety and work hygiene, in particular the supply of protective clothes and the washing of items for workers. The Politburo also pointed to the need for the improvement of services for the citizenry in offices and institutions.

Problems related to the improvement of the living and working conditions of the work forces should be at the center of attention of party organizations and echelons. The Politburo emphasized the special responsibility of those party members on whom, due to their duties, the resolving of these problems depend. The Politburo expects that social organizations will also intensify their activities designed to improve the working conditions of the citizens.

Referring to the recent meeting of the Military Council of National Salvation, the Politburo instructed the party echelons and organizations to support its efforts designed to combat socially-damaging activities and all kind of deformations and irregularities emerging in many sectors of socioeconomic life.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the state of the implementation of the decisions of the ninth party Central Committee plenum on youth.

It has been stressed that it is necessary to establish lasting links between the work of party organizations and echelons and youth problems. The party should ideologically inspire and constantly support the activities of young people and their initiatives conducive to the improvement of conditions for starting out in life and trade. The Politburo has made it incumbent on the executive of the voivodship committees to evaluate the implementation of the ninth plenum decision.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the report on the situation in higher education. The meeting stressed the importance of the bill on higher education passed by the Sejm last May, which defines the rights and duties of the academic community. The meeting also pointed to the need to speed up work on the relevant executive acts to this bill.

The Politburo expressed the conviction that university professors, students and the university authorities should begin the new academic year aware of their civic and patriotic responsibilities and focus their attention on education and upbringing, and on the basic tasks relevant to the interests of society and the socialist fatherland.

Hears Torun Voivodship Report

LD132146 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2046 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee today examined issues connected with the improvement of the living and working conditions of the working class and the community, and especially undertakings which should be implemented in the near future.

The Politburo also acquainted itself with the negative results of an inspection which has been carried out in Torun Voivodship by the Central Auditing Commission of the party and the Armed Forces Inspectorate. The resignation of Edmund Heza from the post of first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee was accepted.

Tomorrow's press will publish the full text of the communique on today's session of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION

LD131324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Press review]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU publishes an interview with Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, minister of justice. He speaks about a series of bills on issues falling within the category of what is known as social pathology; that is to say bills to combat alcohol abuse, bills on procedures against those who are under age and find themselves in conflict with the law and on procedures against persons who shirk work. He remarks that the resolute support given to this last bill stems from communities of workers and peasants. However, certain communities of intellectuals and scientists have voiced criticism of the bill, out of concern for democracy and human rights.

Radio Free Europe, however, along with extremist Solidarity activists, directed an attack on these bills from an altogether different standpoint. They attempted to shift the discussion from the social onto the political platform. This is in line with the old prejudice that all proposals originating from the government can only harm the public.

The minister cites voluminous evidence which proves that shirking work leads all too frequently to a path of crime.

He also cites extensive legal grounds for this bill providing for procedures against work-shirkers, showing that the bill accords with our constitution and international conventions. Finally, he says: The passive regard of cases of parasitism -- which has so far been the case -- does much moral damage. The public feels that this borders on tolerating this phenomenon which is, beyond doubt, a negative one. The social results of this are so huge, especially now during the deep economic crisis, that nothing can any longer justify people remaining passive toward this.

YOUTH AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED 13 SEP

Jaruzelski Attends Meeting

LD102212 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The first meeting of the recently formed Council of Ministers Youth Affairs Committee has taken place in the office of the Council of Ministers.

Vice Premiers Zenon Komender and Roman Malinowski were present.

It was also attended by ministers and heads of central institutions, members of the committee and invited representatives of the leaderships of youth organizations.

At the end of the debate Wojciech Jaruzelski took the floor. He expressed his satisfaction at the fact that the inaugural meeting of the Council of Ministers Youth Affairs Committee was a real working meeting. The point, he said, is to make the committee not some kind of solemn office but a body which will create impulses for actions designed to resolve various problems concerning the young generation.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers also pointed to the fact that work related to issues concerning the young generation, in particular during the latest period has many achievements to its credit, and the most important landmark was the decisions of the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum. In accordance with the spirit of these decisions it was imperative to act in a consistent manner and achieve progress. Wojciech Jaruzelski wished the committee a successful implementation of the responsible tasks facing it.

Youth Paper Carries Report

AU091610 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 6 Sep 82 p 3

["A statement made for SZTANDAR MLODYCH by Andrzej Ornat, minister for youth affairs" -- "recorded by Oskar Bramski," date and place not given]

[Text] In consistently implementing the decision of the ninth Central Committee plenum and the party policy with regard to the younger generation, the Council of Ministers, at its Friday, 3 September session, resolved to form a Committee of the Council of Ministers for Youth Affairs.

It is a collegial body of the government, which will perform a highly important function in programming and organizing measures taken by the supreme state authorities in pursuit of the state policy with regard to the younger generation.

The formation of the committee has crowned the discussion conducted for many months in party circles and youth organizations on a structure which would institutionally guarantee the implementation of tasks in this sphere. Of course, this is the beginning, but, I think, a very important and significant one, showing how the government, along with youth organizations, sees the implementation of the decision adopted by the ninth Central Committee plenum.

Thus, the Committee of the Council of Ministers for Youth Affairs will be -- and I would like to strongly emphasize this -- a platform for the government's cooperation with youth and public organizations.

In my opinion, this is an important step aimed at the effective pursuit of the party and state policy with regard to the entire younger generation. The government will see to this effectiveness, but at the same time expects a support from youth organizations. I think that, in this cooperation with socialist youth unions representing the interests of young people and stimulating their initiative, the committee will provide conditions for youth activity. A program without guarantees is rather ineffective, but I would add that a program in the process of being implementing only marks the beginning of effectiveness.

Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski personally attaches much importance to the newly formed committee as an important government body which will handle problems concerning the younger generation. These tasks stem from the decision of the ninth plenum which specified the decisions of our party's ninth congress and the government program for improving the initial housing living and vocational conditions for young people. Let me restate that this program adopted on 13 June 1982 contains 100 specific subjects.

The composition of the committee attests to its rank and importance. It is composed of 18 ministers and leaders of central offices, who are, among other things, in charge of youth problems. It will be chaired by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, and I will be his deputy. In addition, the committee will have the authority to adopt decisions concerning some tasks, and those decisions will be binding for the appropriate ministries.

However, this does not mean that it is a closed institution. On the contrary, in our work we are planning to rely, to a large extent, on specialists in various fields. We will invite them to cooperate. Representatives of youth and public organizations will participate in the committee's work on the same principle.

The Minister for Youth Affairs will accomplish tasks stemming from the Council of Ministers' decision. In cooperation with other ministries and institutions, he will take pains to pursue in the best way possible the state policy with regard to the younger generation.

I do not contemplate creating a ministry. The tasks assigned will be accomplished by a staff of a dozen or so persons. The point is to act swiftly and consistently. The matters assigned will not get lost in the shuffle; an actual person will stand behind every concrete act.

The topical task confronting us now is to go back to the aforesaid government program for young people's conditions for living and getting a start in a vocation and to have a closer look at what individual ministries have already done in this respect, because we must set about working out such guarantees as initiating, consulting, controlling and coordinating tasks stemming from the ninth plenum decision. Certainly, all that will be put down in the future act on youth tasks and obligations. However, without waiting for the act, we must now create certain mechanisms and practical conditions for action. Here is an example. An optional 3-year plan for economic stabilization and a long-term plan for the period up to 1990 have been published. The drafts have also been received by youth organizations. We are counting heavily on a discussion among the younger generation because the plans apply to a large extent, or even mainly, to young people; after all, their implementation will provide the conditions under which they will have to live in the near future; the plans will meet their ambitions and aspirations. Young people must not only "take"; they must feel like joint masters in our home -- Poland.

The opening session of the committee has been scheduled for next week. Of course, we will report on the committee's work fully and currently.

I would like to ask the SZTANDAR MŁODYCH editorial board and the entire collective to follow the committee's work. What we mean is not only to take up and to support certain subjects in the newspaper, but also to initiate and to point out all problems concerning the younger generation.

RADIO NOTES SEJM PLANS 'BUSY' AUTUMN SESSION

LD120948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The autumn session of the Polish People's Republic Sejm opened on 30 August the fifth in the present term of office, promises to be very busy. At present 14 draft bills are in various phases of legislative work.

In accordance with its constitutional duty the house will also undertake work on the draft 3-year socioeconomic plan, will consider the draft budget for next year and give an opinion on next year's plan.

The Sejm intends to make a concrete contribution to the building of national accord. Deputies' initiatives aimed in this direction include the idea of setting up a deputies' committee for national rebirth.

During the present session of the house there are to be eight plenary meetings.

MEAT COUPONS NOW EXCHANGEABLE FOR SUGAR

LD102104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Taking into account suggestions from very many members of the public, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has announced that it will now be possible, from 13 September, to purchase sugar instead of meat and its byproducts. From 13 September through the end of October it will be possible to buy sugar on production of meat coupons. A coupon enabling the bearer to buy 1 kg of meat will be exchangeable for 1.5 kg of sugar.

WARSAW NOTES LOADING FIGURES FOR GDYNIA PORT

LD131212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Summary] In the 7 months of this year, 4,580,000 tons of freight were transloaded in the port of Gdynia. This is equivalent to 80.6 percent of last year's volume. Generally speaking more coal was transloaded; less grain and general cargo. The plans for 1982 provide for transloading 8,048,000 tons of general cargo here; 56.9 percent of this has been transloaded over the past 7 months. When manning levels in the port proved higher than necessary people were directed to work in other tricity enterprises.

CEAULESCU GREETS CPC'S HU YAOBANG ON ELECTION

AU131051 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/9/1982 -- On behalf of the CC of the RCP and on his own behalf Nicolae Ceaușescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, conveyed cordial congratulations and a warm comradely salute to Hu Yaobang on his having been elected to the office of secretary-general of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party.

I express my conviction -- the message says -- that the relations of brotherly friendship and multilateral collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China will further develop in the spirit of the understandings we reached by common agreement, for the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism, of social progress and international collaboration.

I wish full success to the Communists, to the entire Chinese people in the fulfilment of the tasks set by the twelfth congress of the Chinese Communist Party, in the work of steady development of the country, and I wish you, dear Comrade Hu Yaobang, good health and work power in the fulfilment of the highly responsible task the party entrusted to you.

CEAULESCU, NIGERIAN PRESIDENT HOLD TALKS

AU132030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 13 Sep 82

["Romanian-Nigerian Official Talks" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/09/1982 -- Official talks between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu and the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari started in Bucharest, on Monday September 13.

The talks are attended: for Romania: Stefan Voitec, vice-president of the State Council; Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister; Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ion Teoreanu, minister of education and instruction; Vasile Pungan, minister, secretary of state adviser to the president of the republic; Silviu Curticeanu, presidential secretary and of the State Council; Constantin Mitea and Ionel Cetateanu, advisers to the president of the republic, other officials.

For Nigeria: Ishaya S. Audu, minister of external affairs; Garba Wushishi, minister of information; Maitama Bello Yusuf, minister of commerce; E.A. (Ivase), minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Education; (Thomas Yepwi), senator; (Babajo Aliyu), member of the House of Representatives; (Chuba Okadigbo), special adviser at the presidency of the republic, other officials.

Wholeheartedly greeting the visit of President Alhaji Shehu Shagari to Romania, which conspicuously points to the fruitful evolution of the Romanian-Nigerian relations as well as to the joint wish to enrich them, to confer them an ever larger character, President Nicolae Ceaușescu highlighted his satisfaction at meeting the Nigerian head of state and at exchanging opinions on the collaboration between Romania and Nigeria, the prospects of further promoting this collaboration both bilaterally and in the international life.

Presidents Nicolae Ceaușescu and Alhaji Shehu Shagari highlighted with satisfaction that the relations between Romania and Nigeria witnessed important progress in recent years, in tune with the interests and aspirations of the two countries and peoples, in the spirit of the orientations and decisions established at top level. The sides laid stress on the good results marked on the plane of the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural collaboration. At the same time the sides expressed the joint wish to deepen, in the future, the Romanian-Nigerian collaboration setting out from fully equal rights, mutual respect and advantage.

Considering the continuously growing economic potential of Romania and Nigeria to create favourable conditions for an amplification of the bilateral collaboration, both sides declared for a more and more efficient capitalization of the existing possibilities in view of intensifying and diversifying the economic exchanges, of expanding the cooperation under modern forms and in domains of special importance for the economies of the two countries -- the oil industries and in general in the extractive industry, wood processing, machine building, transport, agriculture. Possibilities also exist for developing the collaboration in the field of instruction, cadre training, in the field of culture and education.

The president of Romania and Nigeria asked that the members of the delegations participant in the talks should analyse, during the visit, concrete ways to expand the Romanian-Nigerian collaboration and cooperation, to implement the measures agreed upon to this end by the leaders of the two countries.

Tackling major aspects of the international political life, the sides pointed to the fact that special tension has been manifest in the international life as a consequence of the imperialist policy of strength and domination, of redividing the spheres of influence, of trespassing the freedom and sovereignty of peoples, of the conflicts and armed confrontations existing in various parts of the globe, of the unprecedented growth of the arms race, of the deepening world economic crisis, of the growing gaps between the rich and the poor countries.

The sides considered that under the circumstances more than ever before there was a need for the peoples to unite their might and to collaborate ever tighter for preventing the worsening of the international situation and the course towards confrontation and war for the resumption of the policy of detente, cooperation and respect for the national independence.

At the same time the sides showed the events to have brought to the fore lately, once again, the need for everything to be made for the elimination of force from the international relations, for the settlement of all interstate differences by means of negotiations, in the spirit of understanding and peace.

Highlighting in this respect the grave implications of the Middle East conflict over the entire international life, the sides pointed out the importance of a political, negotiated settlement of the situation in the zone, of enstating a global, just and lasting peace in the zone, conducive to a solution to the problem of the Palestinian people by means of setting up an independent Palestinian state.

Looking, during the talks, into the African developments the sides highlighted the struggle of the African peoples for a total liquidation of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for a consolidation of the national independence, for economic and social thriving.

In the context the sides highlighted the need to ensure Namibia's immediate access to independence, the Namibian people's right to choose freely the way of its own future development, according to its legitimate interests and aspirations.

The sides also highlighted the need for a complete liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism, of the apartheid and racial discrimination from Africa as well as for ensuring the right of the majority population of South Africa to freedom, equality and social progress.

Related to the situation extant in Europe, the sides considered that action should be taken for the Madrid meeting to conclude with as good as possible results, to lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the continent for the withdrawal and destruction of those already in place, for the achievement of a united Europe of understanding and cooperation, without nuclear weapons, which would be an important factor not only for the European people's quiet but for the peace of the whole world.

It was considered that the most ardent imperative of our days is the cessation of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place. Likewise, it was assessed that one of the serious questions of our time, which should be urgently solved, is the eradication of underdevelopment, of the big gaps between the rich and poor countries. Emphasis was placed on the vital necessity for the strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity of the developing countries which should take action in full unity, for the establishment of a new international economic and political order, based on equality and equity. Stress was laid on the importance of convening a summit conference of the developing countries which should discuss and set a common strategy on the collaboration among them and the negotiations with the developed countries.

It was showed that a just and durable settlement of the major issues of the international life requires the active, equal, participation of all the states, the increase of the role of small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and nonaligned countries which are the larger part of mankind and are directly interested in a policy of independence, peace and collaboration. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Alhaji Shehu Shagari pointed out that the steady development of the collaboration between Romania and Nigeria, both bilaterally and in the world arena, serves both countries' progress and prosperity, the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

POLISH PARTY ACTIVISTS CONCLUDE VISIT

AU132042 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] A delegation of PZPR activists led by Comrade Kazimierz Molek, deputy director of the culture department of the PZPR Central Committee, paid a visit for an exchange of experiences to our country 7-11 September 1982 at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The Polish guests conducted talks at the RCP Central Committee, the Council of Socialist Culture and Education and the Buzau RCP County Committee and visited economic units and sociocultural institutions in Bucharest and Buzau County.

At the end of their visit, the PZPR activists were received by Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Emilia Sonea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee. Boleslaw Kopreski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Bucharest, was also present.

MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE

AU131800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/09/1982 -- On September 13 Lieutenant General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Frelimo, minister for defence of the People's Republic of Mozambique, arrived in Bucharest together with a military delegation, to pay an official visit to Romania.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS WORLD BANK PRESIDENT

AU131916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Ottawa, AGERPRES 13/09/1982 -- During the annual session of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development held in Toronto, Petre Gigea, minister of finance, head of the Romanian delegation, met with A.W. Clausen, president of the World Bank. Emphasis was placed on the occasion on the fine collaboration between Romania and the World Bank and questions related to the future cooperation were examined. The Romanian chief delegate also conducted talks with ministers and executives of commercial banks from several countries, related to the bilateral relations and the possibilities to develop them.

ARSIC ASSAILS U.S. ON 'HAWK' POSITION, 'WAR TOYS'

AU132100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 82 p 4

["Views and Opinions" column commentary by Stanislav Arsic: "Long Nuclear War"]

[Excerpts] Recently in the Lawrence Livermore national laboratory, the Pentagon's new war "toy," a large war simulator computer (military project called "Janus") was commissioned. Following the "conclusion of the war," some 15 selected officers of the Pentagon expressed their satisfaction with this supercomputerized war simulator that will cost the United States \$2.45 million.

Whereas, however, the "Janus" is just one of the "war toys," the decisions of the U.S. administration of President Reagan and the U.S. Senate committee for military budget are a serious matter which justly provokes concern and displeasure among the progressive forces of mankind which are making their maximum efforts to stop the arming and eliminate war as a means of "talks" between states.

Offensive of "Hawks"

In less than 2 years since the change at the helm of the United States, the nuclear strategy of the biggest military power of the Western hemisphere has been significantly radicalized. It has progressed from Carter's directive No 59 on the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war to Reagan's latest decision on the possibility for waging a "long" nuclear war -- naturally, a successful one.

Wishing to insure the U.S. strategic nuclear superiority over the other superpower, influential U.S. political circles, connected with the military-industrial complex, are obviously not reluctant to spend enormous financial resources (hundreds of billions of dollars) and are generously placing them at the disposal of Pentagon experts.

The determination of the incumbent American administration to create the necessary potential for successfully waging a long nuclear war (!?) is reflected in the U.S. military budget for 1983. According to that budget, \$86.5 billion will be spent to buy new planes, ships, missiles and other weapons, \$23 billion for research and development of new weapons, \$68.3 billion for the upkeep of the armed forces, and \$200 million for civil defense.

This program, the Americans say, is our answer to the growing military power of the USSR, which has at its disposal 315 of the most modern medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads in combat positions, an air fleet of 200 heavy bombers and a corresponding number of nuclear submarines. It is also said that the USSR has reached the final stage in producing a new strategic bomber which is allegedly bigger than the American B-1 bomber.

Missile Program

According to the plans of the American experts, the "racetrack" mobile based missile system (the super missile MX, the transport launching pad, the camouflaged transport complex, protective shelters, the command system, the operational and communications system, the road network, the main exploitation base and its service personnel) is designed to "neutralize the entire complex of Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles" and to "compel the Russians to cooperate in an economically more tolerable arms race and thereby to destabilize their system." [as published]

The development of the mobile based missile system will be the most expensive and most extensive program ever undertaken by the United States in the sphere of missile development. The cost of the first stage alone in its realization (the construction of the missiles and the necessary shelters) will amount to \$33 billion. According to the program, the annual cost to maintain the mobile based missile system in constant readiness for launching its missiles will amount to \$400 million.

As regards the progressive part of mankind which is sparing no efforts in the struggle against a further escalation of arming, what is more important than the strategy of nuclear superiority is to insure an urgent and immediate opening of serious and fruitful negotiations, under the UN aegis, on eliminating force and war from the relations between free, equal and independent states. If this is not achieved, then mankind really faces the danger that a possible nuclear war will be also the last war in its history of thousands of years.

TURKISH HEAD OF STATE TO VISIT IN SEPTEMBER

AU132037 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Gen Kenan Evren, Turkey's head of state, will visit Yugoslavia in the second half of this month at the invitation of Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

RIBICIC SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

LD132054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Kumrovec, Sept 13 (TANJUG) -- In seeking an exit out of a "trap of debts", Yugoslavia must rely, in the first place, upon its own forces. This was stated today (Monday) by president of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee in addressing the students of the LCY political school "Josip Broz Tito" in the town of Kumrovec.

Ribicic reminded that the policy of reliance upon the country's own forces was the basic motto for the mobilization of masses following the 1948 Cominform Resolution, when Yugoslavia found itself in a very severe economic blockade.

Yugoslavia and Tito, said Ribicic, succeeded in including the policy of reliance upon one's own forces among the basic principles of the movement of nonalignment and as the basic means of the struggle of the nonaligned, and of the overwhelming majority of the less developed countries, against the economic, financial, trade, and other domination of capital and transnational companies.

Ribicic stated today that the deep economic disturbances and tremors facing Yugoslavia today are not merely an expression of accumulated failures of weaknesses, or limitations ensuing from the country's excessive debt. "The greatest part of our problems and difficulties stems from the slowness and inconsistency in the adjustment to the policy of development, economic activity, and life to the new demands that would be adequate to what is required by an already developed economy," said Ribicic. He added that "we failed to instill life into new ideas -- we have applied old methods." In this context, he said, statism and the rule of government bodies could no longer be associated with what has been achieved in the development of socio-economic relations and the delegate system.

Mitja Ribicic assessed that the future period for Yugoslavia is not only the time of paying accounts and meeting the remaining obligations, but, above all, it is a period abandoning extensive and autarkic development. It is a period in which the role of associated labour in economic development will be emphasized, the period in which Yugoslavia is turning to export orientation, modernization, and equalitative factors in overall economic activity.

In calling strongly for the "domination of workers in associated labour," when the conditions and results of their work are concerned, Ribicic said that "all balances, at all levels, should be reconsidered and readapted to realistic possibilities. New priorities should be specified."

Ribicic assessed that the major priorities in Yugoslavia's economy are exports, health and medical services, education, supply with foodstuffs and fuel.

Ribicic today called Yugoslav communists to fight for their policy, for discipline and respect of legality, to make every individual's responsibility more acute, from the base up to those most responsible in the institutions of the federation. Ribicic said that the principle of democratic centralism in Yugoslavia is not an abstract phrase, but that it should enable this multinational community's republican and provincial leaderships to implement the jointly established policy.

The LCY Ribicic emphasized, must energetically dissociate itself from the frequently spread theses about a "crisis and setback of self-management," and about whether or not the Yugoslav system is realistic. He observed that the most widespread thesis was that self-management allegedly complies well with a good economic and political situation, but, when the days of exceptional and difficult situation come, then the state should be fostered. On an increase in the world today is a wave of anti-communism which does not bypass Yugoslavia, too, Mitja Ribicic said. This wave, more or less, identifies revolution with violence, socialist state with totalitarianism dictatorship of the proletariat with autocracy, Marxism and Lenin's contribution to Marxism with Stalinism.

Tito gave a very-well argued reply to those who attempted to devalue the achievements of the socialist revolution by Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities (?and dispute) the essential values of the Yugoslav achievements, Ribicic said. One of Tito's major messages, when it comes to the contemporary history of the LCY, is that he who supports a historically just case would not be always a winner in current, day-to-day policy. He who is more active, more engaged, better organized and, ever more so, he who struggles for reshaping things for the better will secure political influence, Mitja Ribicic said in conclusion.

HIGH MILITARY OFFICIAL, DOKMANOVICH, DIES 12 SEP

LD131020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 13 (TANJUG) -- Deputy chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Vice Admiral Veljko Dokmanovich, 56, died unexpectedly Sunday evening.

Vice-Admiral Dokmanovich was a graduate of the highest Yugoslav military schools, including the Naval Academy and the higher Military-Naval Academy. He was awarded a number of wartime and peacetime decorations.

NIN, SMOLE SCORE KLOPCIC'S KOSOVO STANCE

AU091345 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1653 on 5 September on pages 2 and 3 in the "Reactions" column, carries a 1,250-word editorial article entitled "At the Conclusion of the Polemic in Connection With France Klopčic's Letter" informing its readers that, immediately before this issue of NIN went to press, the NIN editorial office received another "voluminous" letter from France Klopčic "answering the entire storm of reactions provoked by his previous letter." Asserting that the editorial decision to publish Klopčic's first letter had been the right one, the editorial article notes that "the resulting polemic has cleared up many things, convincingly refuted some of Klopčic's most erroneous conclusions and showed that a predominant section of the public rejects his views, suffers from no uncertainty about the true nature of what has happened and is happening in Kosovo and agrees with the line of what has been stated convincingly and with sound arguments in our numerous political documents and, most completely, in the political action platform of the LCY for developing the socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo.

The extensive and eloquent reaction by readers, it says, has made "the announced editorial commentary" of NIN "nearly superfluous." Furthermore, Klopčic's second letter has also "jeopardized our already written commentary as well as the editorial decision to enable Comrade Klopčic to reply to the readers' criticisms of his views," NIN says. It is only "unwillingly" that NIN is compelled to refrain from publishing Klopčic's second letter because the publication of his letter would provoke "a new wave of polemical reactions which, this time, would be emotional with greater reason" and because this letter would not contribute to "clarifying various aspects of the 'truth about Kosovo' and to informing about the real state of affairs those who, like Klopčic, do not believe the official versions and documents."

Unfortunately, Comrade Klopčic is not one of those who could be convinced, NIN says. He not only persists in his "thesis about 'the historical guilt' of the Serbian people toward the Kosovo Albanian nationality but now even expands it with a really incredible analogy. Polemicizing with Batric Jovanovic, author of a letter to NIN, published on 22 August, Klopčic, in his second letter, says: 'Does this mean that Batric Jovanovic already in advance cancels the guilt of a nation for the misdeeds of its bourgeoisie? First of all, a very simple question in this connection: Was the German nation not guilty at all for the misdeeds of its bourgeoisie and its Hitler?'" According to NIN, this statement deserves nothing but indignation. "Let us say it openly: What is there to say in answer to this extremely reactionary and un-Marxist thesis?"

But there are even worse things in Klopčic's second letter, NIN says. "In his letter, Klopčic says that he could eventually agree to ascribing a part of the 'guilt' of the Serbian people in the prewar period to their hegemonist bourgeoisie but, he further asks, 'How then should the misdeeds committed in the postwar period, when the bourgeoisie had disappeared, be interpreted?'" Commenting on this statement by Klopčic, NIN points out: "Really, the irredentists and Enver Hoxha could have hardly found a better advocate of their theses in our country. And all this is only the tip of the iceberg created by Klopčic's letter."

These two "drastic passages" from Klopčic's letter show that its publication would "inflame new passions and emotions and would not in any way contribute to resolving the situation in Kosovo. For this reason we consider it more advisable to leave Klopčic's errors to himself," NIN concludes in its editorial article.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 5 September on page 5 carries a 3,700-word interview granted by Jozë Smole, president of the Ljubljana City Conference of the League of Communists of Slovenia, to BORBA correspondent Jovan Pjevic. Date and place of the interview are not given. In reply to Pjevic's question noting that "the statements such as those made by France Klopčic in his letter to NIN do not contribute to a correct development of intranational relations," Jozë Smole says:

"Klopčic's claims are untenable. In addition to what I have already stated in NIN, I must say that what is particularly unacceptable is the fact that he invokes the Slovene people and that thereby an impression has been created among many people that a large number of Slovenes share his views on the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Let Comrade Klopčic speak on his own behalf and refrain from invoking the views of the Slovenes. No reasonable person anywhere in Yugoslavia is against any natural and normal migration. No forum in the Socialist Republic of Serbia is against such a migration. But what is involved in Kosovo is emigration under nationalist pressure.

We must not allow members of any people or nationality anywhere in Yugoslavia to be forced to emigrate under pressure. And the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under nationalist and irredentist pressure is a matter for all Yugoslavia, for all of us and not only for the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro." Smole also considers it "a very significant fact that, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, it is recognized that the Albanian Nationalists and irredentists cannot be identified with the entire Albanian nationality and that the leaders of those two republics are consistently warning against the danger of any nationalist pressure."

BELGRADE LC IMPLEMENTS DISSENTER KONCAR'S PLAN

AU132140 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Belgrade City Committee of the League of Communists has adopted stands on organizing permanent action conferences of the League of Communists in work organizations, work communities and at Belgrade University. [See page I 3 of the 6 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT] The setting up of permanent action conferences of the League of Communists, which is expected to be completed by the end of next month, will insure a better organized and more lively political activity of communists.

PETRINJA PARTY COMMITTEE QUESTIONS DANAS ARTICLE

LD272324 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Following today's session the Petrinja LC Municipal Committee issued a statement on the article "The Truth of Closed Lists," published 24 August in the weekly DANAS. The article in this Zagreb weekly challenges the procedure for nominating and electing Borislav Mikelio, the candidate member in the Central Committee of the Croat League of Communists from the Petrinja LC Municipal Organization, placing this in the broader context of the opposing views on open or closed lists in elections.

In a long statement, TANJUG tells us, the above-mentioned article is condemned and rejected as untruthful and harmful and the Petrinja LC Municipal Committee expresses the view that the political and self-management responsibility of the DANAS journalists and editors, whose statements are carried in the weekly's article, must be examined, with the Croat LC Central Committee being informed of the matters.

BRIEFS

NEW VENEZUELAN ENVOY -- Belgrade, 13 Sep (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received the credentials of (Martiniano Bracho Sierra), newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela to the SFRY, in the palace of the federation today. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 13 Sep 82 LD]